The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLIII. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1871. NEW SERIES. NO. 885.

PEACE!

The Treaty Between France and Germany Said to Have Been Signed and Sent to the Other Powers.

Prolongation of the Armistice Until Midnight of the 26th.

General Trochu Resigns at the Request of M. Thiers.

The German Army to Enter Paris on Sunday Night.

Rumors of Peace.

VERSAILLES, February 22, via LONDON, February 23—5:30 A. M.—The Emperor received M. Thiers to-day. Gen. Chanzey was present at the interview. Peace is considered concluded, though it has not yet been signed. The Germans will probably enter Paris on Sunday next, but without triumphal ceremony, and they will not remain long in the city.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Nothing is known of the Prussian terms for peace. The Figaro says the terms are conciliatory.

The Moniteur, of Versailles, says the war indemnity demanded by Germany is two million thalers.

The Germans demand the immediate payment of two millions of francs by the Department of Oise, and accord a delay in the payment of the remaining eight millions of the contribution.

Communication on all the railways leading to Paris is re-established.

Gen. Trochu has resigned at the request of M. Thiers.

The disturbance at Nice has been suppressed.

The Gaulois says Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, and Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Minister, will soon go to Paris to afford M. Thiers the moral support of their governments in the peace negotiations.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 23.—The Moniteur, official, Versailles, justifies Germany's demand for the indemnity of 2,000,000 of thalers; recalls the example of America, and adds, France will soon recover from her present condition, provided she abandons useless wars.

The Monitor, of Bordeaux, announces that the armistice is prolonged until the 26th, midnight. It denies the reports respecting the Prussian demands, and says that Bismarck and Thiers maintain absolute silence.

PARIS, February 23.—The Patrie says Bismarck has communicated the conditions of peace to the Cabinet at Vienna, London and St. Petersburg. Paris tranquil.

LONDON, February 23.—A dispatch from Arras of the 23d says: The moats have been filled with water for defence.

A dispatch from Deppe of the 23d says that eight German corps, belonging to Manteuffl's army, and composed of Mecklenburgers have arrived there, and if peace is signed will embark for Hamburg.

Sufferings of the French Prisoners in Germany.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A letter from Neisse, in Prussian Silesia, states that the French prisoners have been compelled, during the cold weather, to sleep in the country under small canvass tents, and it appears that the sufferings caused thereby have been intense. It appears from the writer's statement that over 500 of the unfortunate men were recently frozen to death in a single night.

Matters at Bordeaux.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 23.—Minister Picard has arrived here. Henri Rochefort has gone to Paris.

No dispatches in regard to the negotiations for peace have yet been received from the President.

The Bourbon and Orleans Princes.

Thiers, the Prince de Joinville and the Duke D'Aumale have written M. Grevy stating that they differentially await the decision of the Assembly on the legality of their elections before presenting themselves to take their seats in the Chamber.

The Proposed Entry.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Information has been received from Versailles that it is determined that a portion of the German army shall march through Paris on their return home. Thiers continues vigorously to oppose this, warning the Germans of the responsibility they will incur. A placard was posted Monday in the students' quarters appealing to the inhabitants to make the last struggle should the Prussians enter the city.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Nothing is positively known as to the conditions of peace. A financial journal says it is materially impossible for France to pay an indemnity of eight million francs, or one half of that amount.

Thiers and Favre are at Versailles to-day.

Emperor William's Return.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The Prussian Cross Gazette says that Emperor William will return to Berlin as soon as the preliminaries of peace are settled, and Bismarck, Moltke, and Roon will follow at a later day.

Matters at Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—M. Leon, it is said, will probably be appointed Prefect of the Seine.

Owing to fraudulent abuses, sales of coal are only allowed after inspection.

Provisions have fallen to ordinary prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Startling Disaffection in Ireland.

[World Special.]

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Parliament was startled to-night by the declaration of Lord Hartington that the disaffection of Ireland existed to such an alarming extent that it would be necessary to appoint secret commissioners to ascertain the causes. The Tories are exultant at this evidence of the failures in the Irish policy of the Government.

The Gold Coast of Africa.

England is negotiating for the purchase of a Dutch settlement on the gold coast of Africa for twenty-three thousand pounds sterling.

The English Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the House of Commons to-night Gladstone moved the appointment of a select committee of inquiry on the Indian finances. The motion gave rise to animated debate. Gladstone urged an inquiry by both Houses. The motion was agreed to.

The University tests bill was passed.

The bill levelled against Catholics assuming ecclesiastical titles passed to its second reading by a majority of 38.

The House of Lords to-day passed the bill granting annuity to Princess Louise.

Lord Carnavon announced measures for national defense, and argued the necessity for early preparation, in view of the astonishing rapidity of the Prussian campaign in France.

Lord Northbrook defended the ministration of the War Office.

The Duke of Cambridge also made a speech in defense of the War Office. He approved of a large increase in the artillery and the cavalry arms of the service.

The Earl of Richmond sustained the practice of procuring commissions in the army by purchase.

Earl Grey having censured the military policy of the Government, a call for the papers was voted and a Committee on Admiralty appointed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 23—4:30 P. M.—Consuls 92; [illegible] Illinois Central [illegible] Bullion in the Bank of England decreased [illegible]. Tallow, 44s 6d@44s 9d. Linseed oil [illegible].

FRANKFORT, Feb. 23.—United States coupons, 1862's, [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling uplands, 7¾d; middling Orleans, 7¾d. Sales of 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export. California wheat, 12s 1d; red Western, [illegible]; winter, [illegible]. Flour, [illegible]. Provisions dull and unchanged. Tallow, [illegible].

BASE BALL.

What that Chicago Club is Driving At.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Report comes from a reliable source that the Chicago Club, whose present quarters are in the elegant residence of Mr. Henry Farnam, on Michigan avenue, have purchased Crosby's Opera House, including the Washington and State streets parts, paying therefor $650,000. The club will maintain the present Opera House auditorium and Art Gallery, and place them in charge of J. H. McVicker, of McVicker's Theater, but will fit up the balance of the building for the use of the club, except the elegant stores on the first floor.

ARKANSAS.

Serious Trouble Still Brewing—Clayton's Plan for Retaining Control of the State—His Defeat Inevitable, Etc., Etc.

MEMPHIS, February 23.—The Avalanche's Little Rock special to-night says only nine Senators answered roll call this morning. Considerable discussion ensued as to the propriety of employing additional assistance for the Sergeant-at-Arms, to bring in absentees. One of the members charged that the Sergeant had seen several in the Governor's office, but made no effort to arrest them. After renewed instructions to the Sergeant and assistants, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

Nothing of general interest transpired in the House.

In the Supreme Court the testimony closed in the quo warranto case and the counsel for the Lieutenant Governor submitted the case without argument. Not one scintilla of evidence was introduced by the State to rebut the positive proof that defendant qualified within fifteen days, as required, and his case has been so clearly made out that it is impossible to conceive that a court, packed for the express purpose, can, upon any hypothesis, decide contrary to the evidence and oust the Lieutenant Governor. Clayton's plan has been to keep the skulking Senators out of the way until his court makes an order to oust Johnson, then have them return, resign his position as Governor, let the Senate elect Mallory President, then turn the Governor's office over to him; but, even if this were done, Johnson would appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the meantime claim his position as Governor and call on the Federal Government to sustain him. To-morrow will determine the future course of all parties.

INDIANA.

Another Sensation in the Legislature—Resignation of Thirty-four Republican Members.

LEGISLATION AT A STAND-STILL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—Considerable excitement is caused here to-day by the resignation, this morning, of thirty-four Republican members of the House, which prevents further legislation this session. The reason assigned is the attempt of the Democratic majority to pass a bill redistricting the State, in violation of the constitution, which provides that the State shall not be redistricted oftener than every six years. The last redistricting was four years ago.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—Lieutenant Governor Cumback expresses the opinion that it takes two-thirds of all the members of each House to constitute a quorum, and will not recognize anything that the remaining members of the House may do. The Speaker of the House also gave the same opinion this morning, after receiving the Governor's message announcing the resignation of the Republican members of the House. Some of the Democratic members differ with the Speaker, and advocate the continuing of the legislation. The appropriation bills, tax bill and most of the necessary legislation was disposed of before the Republican members of the House resigned.

There is quite a commotion in political circles to-night, and a lively time is anticipated to-morrow. The constitutional limits of the session expires on the 6th of March, so that there is not time for an election of members to fill the places of those who have resigned.

NEW YORK.

Reception of Gen. Halpine, the Last of the Exiles—The Lanahan Case—Another Bequest from Peter Cooper Etc., etc.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—German immigration at this port has fallen off 30,000 compared with last year.

The members of the Joint High Commission left for Washington this forenoon.

GEN. HALPINE.

The Fenian Gen. Halpine arrived in this city from Boston yesterday and met with an enthusiastic reception. He is staying with fellow exiles at Sweeny's Hotel.

SUIT AGAINST A BANK.

Assistant United States District Attorney Emerson has begun suit against the Ocean National Bank of this city to recover $10,000 as penalties for not making full returns of dividends, it being alleged that this bank, in common with other banks heretofore prosecuted, has illegally deducted from its dividend returns the amounts paid as municipal taxes.

THE LANAHAN CASE.

The committee appointed by the Methodists to try Dr. J. Lanahan on a long list of charges, it will be remembered, brought their deliberations to a close by withdrawing the charges, and appointing a sub-committee, composed of Bishop Scott, Rev. Messrs. Bingham, Vernon, and Rothwiler, to investigate the affairs of the Methodist Book Concern, to ascertain whether any frauds had been perpetrated, as alleged. The sub committee met yesterday, but transacted no business of importance. This meeting of the sub committee, which may extend over two or three days, was called strictly for the selection of experts, whose names will be sent in for approval, to consult Judges Faucher and Reynolds before the appointment, and to arrange the method of investigation. The examination of the accounts of the concern will extend over a period from as far back as 1858 or 1859 up to the present time. The names of the experts recommended for this duty, when made, will be published.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

There was some remarkable pigeon shooting at the Union course, L. I., yesterday. Miles Johnson, of New Jersey, who won the championship badge, killed 28 and lost 2. Bogardus killed 26 and lost 4.

THE VILLE DE PARIS

The steamship Ville De Paris, about which some anxiety has been felt, arrived safe at Brest on the 6th inst.

PETER COOPER

Peter Cooper celebrated his eightieth birthday last night by presenting Cooper Union with a donation of $50,000.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—P. M.

The Gold market was steady but dull at 111⅛@111⅜. Loans were made at from 2 to 4 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange, were $18,000,000.

Governments bonds are strong and high, with heavy transactions.

The stock market has been weak in some of the leading shares and strong in others. The chief feature of the market was Western Union Telegraph, which sold up to 50⅞ with a very large business. The upward movement was stimulated by the calling in of large amounts of borrowed stock. This stock is under the control of the Vanderbilt party; sales to day of 20,000 shares. Pittsburg sold up to 108. Express stocks are strong.

The Erie railroad company give public notice that, in order to relieve the suffering caused by the coal famine, they will receive orders for coal from the mines of the company at $7 per ton, 2,000 lbs, delivered at Port Jervis, and $8 per ton delivered at all points East of Port Jervis, including Jersey City.

The money market is easy at 4 per cent.

State securities are dull, with but few transactions.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	114¼
Coupons of '62	112¼
Coupons of '64	111⅜
Coupons of '65	111⅜
Do new	110⅜
Coupons of '67	110⅝
Coupons of '68	110⅞
Ten-forties	111⅛
Currency 6's	113⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	91⅞	Old Virg'a	65½
Old Tenn.	64⅝	Old N. Car.	48½
New Tenn.	64⅝	New N. Car.	27
New Virg'a	61		

STOCKS.

Western U. Tel.	49⅞	Northwestern	76½
Quicksilver	14½	Do preferred	88½
Mariposa	8½	Rock Island	107½
Do preferred	9	N. J. Cent'l	106½
Adams Express	65½	St. Paul	52½
Wells & Fargo	39	Do preferred	74½
Amer. Express	45½	Tol. & Wabash	53½
U. S. Express	48	Do preferred	76½
Pacific Mail	44½	Fort Wayne	95½
N. Y. Cent'l, con.	94½	Terre Haute	23
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip.	90½	Do preferred	56
Erie	21½	Chi. & Alton	112½
Erie preferred	44	Do preferred	114
Harlem	128½	Ohio & Miss'ippi	43⅜
Do preferred	130	C. C. and C.	83½
Reading	98½	Burlington	154
Mich. Central	117½	Lake Shore	95½
Pittsburg	107	Ill. Cent.	132½

TELEGRAMS.

Hon Lee Claflin, father of Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, died yesterday, aged seventy nine.

Col. John S. Monroe, Mayor of New Orleans at the time it was captured by General Butler, died suddenly at Savannah yesterday.

The Senate of Virginia yesterday passed the Washington and Richmond railroad bill with an amendment. It goes back to the House where it will be passed to-morrow.

Senator Beesley, of the New Jersey Legislature, has introduced a joint resolution for an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for life-saving stations along the New Jersey coast.

A disastrous fire occurred at Savannah, Wednesday night, destroying Hodgson's block, on Bay street. The loss is about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, about half of which is covered by insurance.

WASHINGTON.

The Administration Uneasy Over the Possibilities of the Coming Commission.

An Extraordinary Pressure in Favor of the Cincinnati Southern R. R.

Abandonment of the Effort to Repeal the Income Tax.

Missouri Outcasts at the Kitchen Door of the President.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CANADA'S CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—No little amount of surprise was expressed in Administration quarters to-day over the dispatch submitted by the British Foreign Office to the Canadian Government regarding the appointment of the joint high commission, wherein it is intimated that the claims of the Dominion for damages arising out of Fenian invasions will be submitted to the commission. According to the tenor of the correspondence between Secretary Fish and Sir Edward Thornton, it was understood that only such claims as arise out of the recent civil war between the citizens of the two countries should come before the Commission, and the former does not see how it can be true that the Fenian claims can, with any propriety, be even submitted for an arbitration at this time. The Commission, on the part of the United States, will certainly protest against this course. It has been known here, however, for some time that these claims to the extent of several millions had been prepared with a view of submitting them to this Government at the proper time, but their presentation to the joint Commission will certainly be most unexpected to this Government. The British dispatch in question, it is learned, was discussed in the Cabinet to-day.

The English members of the Commission arrived to-day, and were welcomed by Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, and escorted to a handsome private residence which has been rented for their use for six months. All of the American Commissioners are in Washington but ex-Attorney General Hoar. The first official joint meeting will take place next week.

THE JAPANESE.

The Japanese financial embassy were engaged to-day in looking into the National banking system, and had it fully explained to them by Comptroller of the Currency. They evinced a good deal of quick perception, but were hardly prepared to indorse the plan for Japan, though desirous to improve the basis of circulation for their currency. They state that, in case of universal circulation of paper currency, they would suffer heavy from expert counterfeiting.

THE INCOME TAX.

The repeal of the income tax is substantially given up. Even if it could be passed by the House now, it is too late to act on it in the Senate, where a repeal bill once passed by a bare majority of one vote. The President, too, now inclines to the view of Secretary Boutwell, and expresses the opinion that the revenue can hardly do away with the income tax. The revenue bureau has given orders to all the Assessors to assess the tax under the new law next month.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The House to-day passed the river and harbor bill, with all the items named in these dispatches of the 20th, among which are a hundred thousand dollars for the harbor of Chicago; a hundred and fifty thousand for a harbor of refuge at Calumet, Illinois; a quarter of a million for St. Mary's Falls; two hundred and seventy five thousand for the Des Moines rapids, and a quarter of a million for the Louisville and Portland canal.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

Another effort was made in the Senate today to consider the Cincinnati Southern railroad bill, and it only failed by seven votes. The friends of the measure feel hopeful over this vote, and are quite confident that they will win. The Democrats in both houses are quite unanimous against the principle of the bill, but the pressure from Ohio and Central Kentucky on them to vote for it is almost unparalleled. It is hard at this stage of the session to predict the result, though, if no action is taken at this session, the bill will be promptly reintroduced in the new Congress, which meets one week from Saturday.

THE MISSOURI OUTCASTS.

There are quite a number of Missouri politicians in town, among them ex Gov. McClurg, Gov. Stannard, Jas. McFall, Wm. Patrick, Weston Flint and others. McClurg denies that he is after an office, though Grant stands ready to take care of him. Representative Boyd has gone home never to return any more. The President does not regard him as so much of a martyr as McClurg and company.

THE NEWPORT BRIDGE.

The Cincinnati and Newport bridge bill is still in statu quo. The railroad interest was boasting to-day that it would prevent its consideration by this Congress. It has transpired, however, that they are willing the bill shall be passed, provided the railroad company is paid two hundred and eighty thousand dollars for expenses to be incurred in changing the plan of the bridge. This compromise the river men do not believe Congress will accept; but that a straight out bill raising the bridge ninety feet above low-water mark will be passed.

THE M'GILL DISASTER.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received the report of the inspectors ordered to investigate the causes of the disaster to the steamboat McGill on the Mississippi. It appears to have been a very searching inquiry, the result of which shows that the boat caught fire from a stove in the cabin. The flames spread so rapidly and the excitement was so great among the passengers that the loss of life was large.

TRANSPORTATION IN BOND.

The bonds of the Camden and Amboy railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, for the transportation of bonded merchandise without appraisement to Western ports of entry, were to-day approved by the Treasury Department.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

The Republican members from the South have been caucusing, and have decided that they must have a fair proportion of the officers of the next House. As that of Sergeant-at-Arms is the most profitable, they have decided to support a candidate for the place. They intend to make a formal appeal to this effect to the Republican caucus which meets on Thursday night next.

LOST BONDS.

The Finance Committee of the Senate decided to-day to report the House bill for the duplication by the Treasury of registered bonds lost or stolen, on condition that the owners give a bond of indemnity to secure the Government from possible loss.

THE HOUSE MILITARY ENFORCEMENT SUPPLEMENTAL ELECTION BILL

comes up in the Senate to-morrow, and an attempt will be made to pass it before an adjournment. Its details have been heretofore given in these dispatches.

[To the Associated Press.]

VANDERBILT'S SCRIP DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Argument was reopened to-day before Commissioner Pleasanton in the case of the New York Central railroad scrip dividend tax; Senator Carpenter and Horace F. Clark appearing on behalf of the company. The papers upon which the argument is based were submitted to the Commissioner who, after a consideration of the points presented, will deliver an opinion.

COAL IN NEW YORK.

When Mr. Schumaker endeavored to introduce a joint resolution to-day, Mr. Brooks, of New York, wished to have read in that connection a telegram received by him from New York as follows: Coal $20 per ton; can't you inaugurate an immediate movement to abolish the duty.

BOWEN, THE BIGAMIST.

In the Police Court to-day it was stated by Assistant District Attorney Harrington that C. C. Bowen, charged by Mrs. Francis Hicks with bigamy, had waived a preliminary examination. This is his second case of bigamy. The accused was held to bail in $5,000.

MILLER'S OATH.

The President has approved of the joint resolution prescribing the form of oath to be taken by Senator-elect Miller, of Georgia, who will be admitted to a seat in the Senate to-morrow.

FEDERAL.

XLI CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

SENATE..........WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

The House joint resolution relating to Panoche Grande, being the McGarrahan claim, was received from the House and temporarily disposed of, being laid on the table.

The Texas Pacific railroad bill was also received from the House. Action postponed till the bill is printed.

THE BANKING ACT.

MR. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported back the House bill to extend the provisions of the fifty-fifth section of the banking act of June, 1864, punishing embezzlement by bank officers to banks organized under the provisions of the banking act of February, 1863. Passed.

THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Philadelphia centennial celebration bill, which was discussed without action till after the expiration of the morning hour, notwithstanding repeated efforts of the Pennsylvania Senators, Scott and Cameron, to secure a vote.

MR. CAMERON gave notice of his intention to move to take up the bill in the morning hour to-morrow, and press its consideration till disposed of.

MR. STEWART doubted whether Philadelphia could furnish the same facilities for the great exposition as that possessed by New York.

MR. THURMAN desired to know more of the character of the proposed international exposition before voting upon the question.

During the morning hour the following was transacted:

THE BOUNTY LAWS.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the Senate bill to amend the bounty laws was passed. It is as follows: That all soldiers who were mustered into the service of the United States for three years, between May 4th and July 1st, 1861, and who were honorably discharged before serving two years, by reason of disability contracted in the service, are entitled to receive $100 bounty.

MR WILSON explained that the aggregate expense under the bill just passed would be about $400,000, and it was designed to carry into effect the decision of the Supreme Court. He had failed in his efforts to secure action upon a similar bill passed by the House last session, but which involved other matters. This measure presented the simple question of additional bounty.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

MR. COLE, from Committee on Appropriations reported the army appropriation bills with amendments.

ASIATIC COMMERCE.

MR. CONKLING, from Committee on Commerce, reported with amendments a bill to facilitate commerce between the United States and China, Japan and other countries in Asia, incorporating Thomas A. Scott, Benjamin L. Eggleston, James F. Wilson, R. B. Van Valkenburg and others as the Asiatic Commercial Company, for the purpose of carrying on a general mercantile and shipping business with and constructing public works in China and Japan and other Asiatic countries.

The amendments make some changes in the list of incorporators, and provide that the United States shall not be liable to any person or foreign power for any matter growing out of the enactment of the bill.

CAPITAL REMOVAL.

MR. PRATT presented a joint resolution from the Indiana Legislature, in favor of the removal of the capital to the Mississippi Valley. Read and ordered to be printed, and laid on the table.

BRITISH EXTRADITION TREATY.

MR. CHANDLER presented concurrent resolutions of the Michigan Legislature, for such action as will extend the operations of the extradition treaty now existing between the British and United States Governments, so that it may include a much greater variety of criminal offenses against the laws of both Governments than are now provided for by the Ashburton treaty.

MR. HOWARD, obtaining leave for a brief explanation; said years ago he had called the special attention of the Secretary of State to the subject referred to in the resolutions of the Michigan Legislature, and made known to him the inconvenience resulting from month to month from the fact that we had no extradition treaty by which criminals of a certain class could be brought to justice. The resolutions were ordered to be printed and referred.

THE NEWPORT BRIDGE.

MR. SHERMAN moved to take up the bill to suspend the construction of the Cincinnati and Newport bridge. Not agreed to—ayes, 22; nays, 29. He gave notice of his intention to renew the motion.

GRAPE BRANDY.

MR. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported back Mr. Coles' bill for the relief of distillers of brandy from grapes. He said this was not adverse to the report, but the committee was indisposed to consider the subject of a change of the law in regard to the spirit tax this session. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

LOTTERIES.

MR. SHERMAN also reported adversely upon the bill to increase the internal revenue arising from lotteries and for other purposes. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

MR. SHERMAN also presented a number of memorials of citizens of Kentucky for the passage of a bill to incorporate the Cincinnati Southern railroad. Laid on the table.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The remainder of the session was occupied in considering the Indian appropriation bill, and the disposal of various amendments reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs. The amendments elicited protracted discussions, of no special interest, upon the merits and defects of the present Indian policy. A vote upon an amendment, at 6:30 p. m., demonstrated that a quorum was not present.

MR. COLE, chairman of the committee in charge of the appropriation bill, moved that the Sergeant-at-arms be directed to compel the attendance of absentees.

MR. THURMAN, referring to the fact that forty Senators were absent, said that this would not have occurred had the bill before the Senate been a party measure. As it involved simply the voting away of millions of money, less than one-half of the number of Senators were present. He moved to adjourn.

An informal discussion ensued, with a view to fixing the hour at which the bill should be finally disposed of to-morrow, but no conclusion was reached.

The question then recurred upon Mr. Cole's motion, when Mr. Nye raised a question of order that it was competent for the Senate to compel the attendance of Senators except upon the first day of the session.

MR. THURMAN expressed the opinion that if the Sergeant-at-Arms should undertake to arrest and bring in a Senator he would be liable to action at law.

MR. COLE'S motion was then stated in the form of a direction to the Sergeant-at Arms to invite the attendance of members absent.

MR. COLE'S motion prevailed; the Sergeant at-Arms was furnished with a list of absent Senators, and directed by the Vice President to notify them that their presence was desired. At 8:30 p. m. the vote upon a motion to adjourn showed that no quorum was present.

The remaining amendments to the bill were then disposed of, and the bill finally passed—yeas 28; nays 2.

PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

MR. CONKLING moved to take up the House bill to guard the purity of elections, amendatory of the enforcement act of last session, in order to make it the first business to-morrow.

MR. BAYARD moved to adjourn. Lost.

Messrs. Casserly, Bayard and Thurman, on the part of the minority, strenuously opposed taking up the bill, and gave notice of their determination to oppose its progress step by step. They severally appealed to the majority not to endanger the necessary appropriation bills in order to expedite what they allege to be a purely partisan measure.

The Senate then voted on Conkling's motion, when Bayard, Casserly, Thurman and Johnston, the only Democratic Senators present, did not answer, for the purpose of defeating the motion by preventing a quorum.

MR. CONKLING called attention to the fact, and personally named each of the Senators.

MR. THURMAN inquired of Congling what he was going to do about it? [Laughter.]

MR. CONKLING replied that he would request the Chair to have the names again called. The Chair [Mr. Carpenter] then caused to be read by the Secretary the rules of the Senate requiring members to express their assent or dissent upon a vote by yeas and nays, unless excused by the Senate.

MR. THURMAN raised a point that the roll having been called, no business could intervene till the result of the vote was announced.

The Speaker overruled the point.

At Mr. Conkling's suggestion the names of the four Democratic Senators were again called, when Messrs. Bayard and Johnson, after receiving individual notification that, under the rules, it was their duty to answer, voted no. Messrs. Casserly and Thurman made no reply.

The result of the vote was then announced. Ayes 32; nays 3. Two votes less than a quorum.

After some further discussion upon the right of the Senate to compel a member to vote, a motion to adjourn at eleven o'clock showed three more votes than were required to constitute a quorum.

MR. CONKLING'S motion was then carried—yeas, 35; nays, 4; when the bill was taken up and read.

Mr. Conkling gave notice that he would insist that the bill should keep its place as the first business in order to morrow (Friday evening) after the expiration of the morning hour, and that he would ask all its friends to stand by it till it was concluded before the Senate adjourned.

At 11:30 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS PASSED.

The House passed the bill in relation to taking depositions *de bene esse* in courts of the United States. Also a bill for the extension of the time for the completion of Portage Lake and Lake Superior canal.

MILLER'S OATH.

Also a Senate resolution prescribing the oath to be taken by Senator-elect Miller, of Georgia.

CAPITAL REMOVAL.

MR. COBURN presented a joint resolution which was passed unanimously by the Legislature of Indiana instructing their members of Congress to vote against the appropriation for permanent improvements in the city of Washington, and in favor of a removal of the capital. Referred.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repair of certain fortifications and other works of defense.

MR. FARNSWORTH advocated striking out the appropriation for Fort Pulaski.

MR. NIBLACK explained the character of the bill. The Committee on Appropriations thought it was true economy to expend a little more money on a few most important works. The committee had cut down the estimates of the department 50 per cent.

MR. FARNSWORTH replied that the policy of the engineer corps was to ask for twice as much as was wanted, so that the estimates being cut down 50 per cent., they would get all they wanted.

MR. BECK remarked that the engineer department said they could get along with one-half the estimates, and accordingly it was agreed to by the committee.

MR. FARNSWORTH recognized the necessity of some sort of defense, but saw no necessity for continuing the present kind of fortifications.

MR. WELKER asked why the committee had proposed an appropriation for new sites.

MR. NIBLACK explained that it was advisable to acquire nine or ten sites, though not for immediate use.

The clause appropriating $50,000 for this purpose was amended, on motion of Mr. Brooks, of New York, by the addition of a proviso that no contracts or obligations be incurred in the future expenditures therefor.

MR. WELKER moved to strike out the original section, but the motion was disagreed to and the bill was passed nearly in the shape originally reported.

DUTY ON COAL

MR. SHUMAKER asked leave to offer a joint resolution that on and after March 1st the duty on all species of coal be the same as on any other article that is free. Objected to.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors and for other purposes.

MR. HAIGHT offered an amendment appropriating $14,000 for the improvement of Shrewsburg river, New Jersey. He charged that New Jersey had been neglected, having received altogether only $38000, while other States, with far less commerce, had been lavishly provided for. The amendment was agreed to.

Various other amendments were offered and discussed, and some of them rejected.

MR. DAWES submitted whether four million dollars in the aggregate was not all that could be voted now for such improvements.

A debate took place, involving the character of the bill and the amendment offered by Mr. Strickland.

MR. FARNSWORTH, in the course of his remarks, said that many of these appropriations were more for the purpose of enhancing this character of property than for the promotion of commerce.

MR. CONGER replied, maintaining that the committee had endeavored to make the best possible distribution for the public good.

MR. JONES, of Kentucky, said that only about one-fourth the entire sum was for the South. It looked to him as if the bill was for the improvement of one section North to the exclusion of the South.

MR. BOWLES offered an amendment for the improvement of Arkansas river.

MR. POTTER objected, saying that the Arkansas river had not been reached.

MR. ROOT replied that Arkansas never would be reached, and Mr. Potter responded: "It never ought be reached."

MR. ROGERS suggested a substitute appropriating $25,000 for the improvement of Wachita river, Arkansas, which Mr. Boles accepted.

MR. ROGERS said there was on this river from five to ten millions dollars' worth of commerce annually. The amendment was agreed to.

After several hours spent in offering and debating amendments proposing appropriations for various rivers and harbors not included in the bill, Mr. Sawyer, in order to stop further debate or propositions, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Agreed to—yeas, 149; nays, 39.

MR. DAWES moved to have an evening session for the consideration of sundry civil service bills.

Several members—Oh, no.

The motion was rejected, and the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

SAN DOMINGO.

Further News from the Commission—What the Party is Doing and When it Expects to Come Back.

[San Domingo Correspondence of the N. Y. Associated Press, per steamer Tybee.]

SANTO DOMINGO CITY, Feb. 14.—The Commission met last evening and exchanged views in regard to the work remaining to be done and the propriety of forwarding a preliminary report of the investigation so far as made and particularly the result of the past few days.

It was expected at first, and as the time to name the middle of April as the time of arrival in Washington. Upon question of a brief report by mail, it was decided not to send it in view of the fact that considerable important information but just obtained might materially modify any report made up from what had been fully considered. The Secretary of State was addressed in a brief letter giving an outline of the work already done, and a list of expeditions sent into the interior, together with the objects of each. The date named above was also communicated as the probable time of reaching home.

The parties now acting officially are the following: Prof. Blake, with the geological party, and Prof. Crane, for the commission, are on their way across the island to Puerto Phatta. Prof. Ward is exploring La Vega. General Sigel has gone to Azua, and Prof. Marvin and Miller have gone in the same direction with a view of examining the copper region. Dr. Parry is making a thorough botanical examination, and Dr. Newcomb is pursuing medical resources in various directions.

The health of the party remaining here is excellent.

While thus far the bulk of the testimony taken indicates a very favorable condition of affairs, certain information, the exact character of which the commission does not make known, has been obtained, which, in the minds of some of its members, introduces obstacles which earlier testimony did not promise. The Haytien complication is occupying the serious attention of the commission, and the intention now is to devote much more time to its investigation than was at first agreed upon. Full transcripts of such Government records as relate to leases, concessions, or grants of land for railroads have been taken, and they are very numerous. The expectation is that the commission will sail in the Tennessee for Azua on Thursday or Friday of this week.

The officers and crews of the Tennessee, Nantucket and Yantic, now all in this harbor, are well. Mail matter forwarded at once to Santiago de Cuba, in care of the United States Consul there, via Havana, Cuba, will be the next opportunity of communicating with the Commission. After that letters should be addressed to the Commission, in care of Spafford Bros. & Co., No. 29 Broadway, New York, up to March 1st, which will be forwarded by them on the Tybee, sailing March 2d.

President Baez has called the attention of the commission to the fact that the second payment for Samana has not been made. This violation of faith, as it is regarded here, has seriously embarrassed Baez, and left nearly all his officers without pay. The opinion of the commission seems decided that money should be paid immediately.

Just before the sailing of the steamer a novel event for Santo Domingo occurred in the Supreme Court. For the first time in its history an American was admitted to plead in a case of considerable magnitude as principal counsel upon an application from an American here. Col. Wm. McMichael, of Philadelphia, formerly of General Thomas' staff, who accompanied the commission, consented to undertake the case, and won it.

THE COMING SOEMES.

KINGSTON, JA., Feb. 23.—It is rumored in St. Thomas that a revolution had broken out in Hayti, with the object of placing Solomons on the Presidential chair. Solomons is in Europe, but is expected at St. Thomas immediately.

A proclamation has appeared at St. Thomas, from Capitillo, calling upon all true Dominicans to drive Baez from the country and to preserve Dominica. It speaks of the country as being sold like a piece of merchandise.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—The Board of Trade has adopted a memorial to Congress asking for the appropriation of a million and a half of dollars for the improvement of the Mississippi, between the month of the Missouri and Cairo, by means of dykes and other structures, which will tend to strengthen the river, and give greater depth of channel in the time of low water.

It appears that Capt. Jenkins, Deputy U. S. Marshal, who was murdered last week, was not killed in the sitting-room of the hotel, but was shot while standing in the doorway of the office of Tickett's warehouse, in which building he and a friend had a sleeping-room. The shot received was a charge of buckshot, which almost completely severed Jenkins' left arm, but notwithstanding the rapid flow of blood from the severed arteries, Jenkins pursued the assassin, fired several shots at him from a revolver, but without effect. He finally sank to the ground exhausted, and died soon after, although every effort was made to save him.

A BROKEN RAIL.

Serious Accident on a Pennsylvania Railroad—Passenger Train Precipitated Down a Forty-foot Embankment.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The night express train on the Northern Central railroad, between Baltimore and Elmira, struck a broken rail a few miles below Williamsport, Pennsylvania, about seven o'clock this morning, and was thrown from the track down a forty-foot embankment. The engine, baggage-car, and first passenger car cleared the rail in safety without tearing the track. The second and the fourth passenger and third sleeping car went down the embankment. The fifth passenger car was thrown from the track, but not down the embankment. The first passenger car made three revolutions in going down and was completely wrecked. In this car one man, Adam Tovmayer, of Milton, was killed, Edwin Lemon, of Warsaw, New York, badly hurt, and Benjamin Weeds, of Havana, very slightly injured.

In all there were seventeen persons more or less injured. Hon. H. Boardman Smith, of this city, was a passenger in the sleeping-car, and went down the embankment, but escaped unhurt. Hon. Horace Bemes, of Howellsville, was in the same car, and was thrown violently backward. His face was badly cut, and he received other injuries. The car took fire from the stoves at either end, but the flames were extinguished before they did much damage. Commander F. A. Roe, of the United States navy, was a passenger on the train, but escaped without injury. Every attention was given the wounded at the hotels in Watsontown and Williamsport.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Feb. 24.

The protracted meeting at the Wall-street Methodist church is still progressing.

Master Julian Reed's dramatic company, from New Orleans, will exhibit in Mozart Hall next Tuesday night.

A large lot of shrubbery was yesterday being removed from the Hospital grounds to the National Cemetery, at New Albany.

Eph. Kelewin, formerly of this city, has rented the Zulauf cottage, opposite Dr. Curran's, on Locust street, and will move to town shortly.

Teamsters are complaining of the wretched condition of old Market street, between Indiana avenue and Broadway.

The spiritualists of Louisville have tendered to Mrs. Eph. Kelgwin, spirit medium, a suit of rooms free of charge, in the United States Hotel in that city, which offer has been refused.

Mrs. G. L. Whitman, of London, the Oriental traveler, will address the convicts of the Southern prison, on Sunday morning at 11½ o'clock, on the Holy Land.

Mrs. Hattie Winters, teacher of the public school at the corner of Watt and Maple streets, is lying ill with consumption at her residence in this city.

Geo. Mott, Wm. Foster and Wm. Perry, all from Terre Haute, and each convicted of burglary, sentenced to four years apiece, were admitted to the State Prison South, yesterday.

Mrs. Williams, who was recently sent to the pest-house with the small-pox, has been entirely cured and discharged. There is now not a single case of this dreaded malady within our city limits, nor in any of the suburban villages.

John Worley, a convict in the Southern State Prison from Brazil, Clay county, while repairing the roof of the trip hammer shop on the prison, fell from the roof to the ground and received some severe bruises, but escaped without breaking any bones.

The Daughters of Rebecca held a called meeting at the Bruner House on Wednesday night, and appointed the various committees, and members to take charge of the different tables and departments of the festival, which commences Wednesday, March 1st, and will continue during the remainder of the week. It will be held in Mozart Hall.

At a dinner-party, given at the residence of Col. John N. Ingram, in this city, on Wednesday, in commemoration of Washington's birthday, there were seven old ladies present, citizens of this place, who names and ages were as follows: Ann Nicholson, 78 years; Julia Marsh, 77; Nancy Ault, 77; Ann Bottorf, 76; Susan McCauley, 61; Harriet Shryer, 60, and Mary Pile, 59, making a total of four hundred and eight years. These names are familiar to our citizens, and are connected with the early history of this city and county.

A number of our capitalists have under consideration the project of erecting a marine railway at this place, as well as a foundry and machine shop. Some of these gentlemen think that it is more important to commence the marine railways first, and say that a foundry will be sure to follow as a natural result. It will require only $50,000 to build the ways if the ground is leased; but, if it should be bought, of course there will be that much additional cost. There is no necessity for us to urge these two important projects, because they are now being considered by men of ability as to business capacity and finances. They will bring them both to a successful issue as soon as possible.

The only public celebration of the 22d in Jeffersonville was held by the Good Templars. On Wednesday afternoon the different lodges met at Templar's Hall in mass convention, when the general good of the order was discussed. In the evening nearly all the members of the different lodges met at their hall and formed in procession, after which, headed by Prof. Geo. Nahstohl's band, they marched down Spring to Front street and countermarched on the east side of the street to Holmes & Thias' Hall, where stirring speeches were made by Dr. W. H. Sheets, Rev. J. A. Sargent and Mrs. G. L. Whitman, of London, England. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and a good feeling prevailed, and the members of the order were much encouraged.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Fresh chickens and turkeys at Holmes & Thias' first-class grocery and confectionary.

Pomeroy coal at H. H. Ewing & Co's, for fifteen cents a bushel. Give it a trial.

M. Lyons pays the highest price for furs, skins, rags, iron, etc.

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.—Benjamin Lamfrom, on New Market, between Spring and Wall streets, has just received a new stock of fashionable furniture, which he offers at greatly reduced rates.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Feb. 24.

The friends of Mr. Eli Lewis, janitor of the Opera House, have tendered him a benefit next Monday night. A fine bill is offered.

The remains of Dr. Samuel A. Wilson were taken from this city and deposited in the Cave Hill cemetery at Louisville yesterday morning.

Workmen commenced yesterday to clear up the grounds preparatory to erecting the shed and mill for the new ship-yard.

The persons who have subscribed to the ship-yard loan are requested to meet at the City Court room to-night to appoint trustees and transact other important business.

Mrs. Fry, a venerable German lady, for many years a resident of New Albany, was buried from the German Evangelical Church yesterday afternoon.

Reuben Dailey, Deputy Chief Templar of this district, will deliver a lecture on temperance at John-street church to-night. He designs instituting a lodge of Good Templars in this city. All are invited to attend.

There will be a meeting to-day of the stockholders of the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air-line railway for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, at the office of the company on Spring street, in the Opera-House building.

A couple of men called at the boarding-house of Nicholas Sauer on Tuesday night and asked for board and lodging, which was denied them, as Mr. Sauer had no vacant room. They then requested permission to leave their trunks, promising to call next morning. They then left the house together, and have as yet not been heard from. They hailed from Indianapolis, but their names are unknown.

A married lady in the lower part of the city, who was jealous of her husband on account of his attentions to other ladies, attempted to put an end to her existence on Wednesday night, by cutting her throat with a razor, but the instrument being dull made a failure, although she cut a severe gash, which was sewed up by a physician. She is satisfied with the experiment, and her husband is penitent.

Wm. Campbell, a brakeman on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad, was arrested by Marshal Akers at the depot Wednesday night charged with stealing a pair of blankets, the property of the railroad company. Campbell had in his possession, when arrested, a couple of pass-books, a pair of iron knucks, a bunch of keys, a jack-knife, and a faro-bank check. He was committed to jail to await a preliminary examination Saturday morning.

On Wednesday, County School Examiner P. V. Albright visited the schools in Lafayette township. He desires to make special mention of St. Mary's school, near St. Mary's Catholic Church of the Valley. It is in charge of J. B. James, Esq., is admirably managed and will compare favorably with any school in the county; there are eighty-seven scholars enrolled, and an average attendance of sixty-one. There was only sufficient funds to run the school sixty-five days in the year, but through the efforts of Father Glanz funds were procured to keep up the school ten months in the year. Mr. Albright visited the schools of Franklin township yesterday, and found them in excellent condition.

About 4 o'clock yesterday evening William Cantwell, an employe at the Star Glass Works, went aboard of Reamer & Co.'s wharfboat and handing his hat and coat to Capt. Reamer told him that he was tired of living and intended to drown his troubles by jumping in the Ohio. Capt. Reamer compelled him to put on his hat and coat, and told him that he could not drown himself by jumping off his boat. He stood near the forward gangway for a moment and suddenly rushed to the outer guard of the boat and plunged into the stream. He sank twice, but was rescued near the stern of the boat by a party of men in a skiff. Cantwell is very dissipated, and is supposed to have been laboring under an attack of delirium tremens. He is about 25 years of age and has a wife, but no children.

The painters and decorators were busily engaged yesterday putting on the finishing touches to the new lodge-room of the Knights of Pythias. The hall will be, when completed, one of the finest in the city. The dimensions of the hall are as follows: Ante-room, 10 by 18 feet; recess-room, 10 by 18 feet; lodge-room, 34½ by 51½ feet. The hall is carpeted with a Brussels carpet of the best quality and beautiful pattern. The furniture, chandeliers, and all the interior decorations exhibit the excellent taste of the committee who had the matter in charge. The hall is situated on the third floor of the American Hall building, immediately joining Quest's Hall, entrance on State street. The officers of Friendship Lodge No. 10 are: Theodore Demiss, W. C.; John Cooper, V. C.; R. Robertson, F. S.; Samuel Griffey, C. L.; J. F. P. Mooney, Banker.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Contracts, Claims and Apportionments—Ordinances and Resolutions—An Additional Steam Fire Engine for the West End.

CITY ALMS-HOUSE TO BE SOLD.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1871.

Present—President Rubel and all the members.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

A message was received from the Mayor, returning, with his objections, an ordinance fixing the rates of wharfage and rules and regulations of wharves; and the question being upon the passage of the ordinance the objections of the Mayor to the contrary notwithstanding, the same was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—None.

NAYS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Jenkins, Barret, Spalding, Guthrie, Carter, Gilbert, Gault, and Byrne—11.

Mr. Carter submitted a petition from R. A. Robinson and others, asking that steps be taken to drain the grounds between Fifth and Preston and Breckinridge and Kentucky streets, which was referred to the Committee on Sewers and the Engineer.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Robert Bowe, $125 50 for footway crossings.

Long and McCarthy, $1,069 50 for cleaning streets.

Thos. W. McNelly, $571 48 for cleaning streets.

Bradshaw, Vogdes & Co, $731 32, architects' fees on Hospital.

Thos. W. McNally, $424 32 for cleaning streets.

Ray & Connell, $47 95 for lumber.

Ferrill & Sadler and others, $1,282 64 for paving intersections.

Chas. Obst, $435 93, for repairs of streets.

M. Stangel, $873 60, for repairs of streets.

Chas. Husser, $148 40, for repairs of streets.

D. J. Bowles, $360, for stone.

COURIER-JOURNAL, $256 36, for printing.

Louisville Anzeiger, $256 36, for printing.

[illegible]

Thomas Bradley, $1,023 38, for stationery.

A. A. Gosnell, $36, for printing.

G. & H. Batterman, $300, for burying paupers.

Chas. Slevin, $3 50, for sand.

Younce & Brother, $31 75, for repairs on Court-house.

W. A. Peter and John Coakley, $318 29, for making indexes.

L. Neumeister, $75, on account of damage to property.

Isaac Rabon, $75, damages for loss of a horse.

C. Obst and others, amount of retained per centage.

Geo. W. Hider, $24 10, repairing of cistern.

CLAIMS REFERRED.

C. J. Weber, $86 for Coroner's fees.

Wm. White, $3 90 for repairs at Western Cemetery.

J. F. Bullitt, $275 70 on account of judgment.

Mr. Vissman submitted a petition from G. Fisher and others praying the improvement of Calhoun street, which was referred to the Street Committee, Eastern District.

Mr. Walton presented a petition from John C. Gies, city weigher, asking the privilege of erecting scales on the wharf, with a resolution granting such permission, which was adopted, and the resolution having been amended by the Common Council, this board concurred in the amendment.

Mr. Walton submitted a substitute from the Common Council for a resolution from this board permitting Hyatt & Payne to erect coal scales on the wharf, which was adopted.

Mr. Walton submitted a Common Council resolution authorizing the appointment of an inspector of gas metres, which was amended and adopted.

Mr. Barret, from the Finance Committee, reported an ordinance from the Common Council making appropriations for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1871, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel, and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Jenkins, Barret, Spalding, Guthrie, Carter, Gilbert, Walton, Gault and Byrne—12.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Barret submitted two weekly statements of the Auditor as to the condition of the appropriations, which were ordered to be filed.

Mr. Carter submitted a contract executed with J. M. Summers to keep the public wells and pumps of the Western District in repair, which was confirmed.

Mr. Spalding, from the Committee on Public Charities, submitted the first annual report of the Commissioners of Public Charities, which was referred to the Joint Committee on Public Charities.

Mr. Vissman submitted the following petitions for taverns and coffee-houses, which were severally granted:

C. W. Paul, coffee-house, Market street, between First and Second.

Philip Stokes, tavern, Jefferson street, between Brook and Floyd.

Jacob Peters, coffee-house, Broadway, between Shelby and Campbell.

Julius Laval, tavern, Jefferson and Underhill.

J. Prangell, coffee-house, Fulton, between Market and Creek.

Louis Ehrman, coffee-house, Preston, between Main and Market.

John Staber, coffee-house, Brook and Fulton.

Mr. Gilbert submitted a motion to reconsider the vote by which an ordinance was passed to repeal an ordinance creating the office of Inspector of Live Stock, and providing for the inspection of the same, approved November 14, 1870, which was carried, and the ordinance was then tabled by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Krack, Barret, Spalding, Guthrie, Carter, Gilbert, Walton and Byrne—8.

NAYS—President Rubel, Vissman, Jenkins and Gault—4.

Mr. Guthrie, from the Committee on Railroads, reported an ordinance in regard to the Central Passenger Railroad Company, granting extensions and modifying the existing contract between the said road and the city of Louisville, which was read a second time, amended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Krack, Barret, Spalding, Guthrie, Carter, Gilbert, Walton and Gault—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Vissman and Byrne—2.

Mr. Krack submitted a Common Council resolution authorizing the purchase and location of a new steam fire engine, which was adopted.

Mr. Spalding submitted a resolution from this board authorizing the sale of the alms-house and other property, and the purchase of other grounds for alms-house and cemetery purposes, with an amendment from the Common Council, in which amendment this board concurred.

Mr. Jenkins submitted the bond of J. G. Smith, supernumerary policeman, and of John Hines, W. E. Pennington, Thomas Ryan and James Farmer, policemen, which were approved.

Mr. Carter submitted the following contracts, which were severally approved:

McDonald & Co., to execute the stone work on new City Hall.

Jos. Navin, to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Hancock and Broadway.

Jos. Navin, to improve Duncan street, from Seventeenth to Bank.

Jos. Navin, to dig and wall a well at Twenty-fifth and Grayson streets.

Mr. Spalding submitted a Common Council resolution approving the Engineer's apportionment of the improvement of the sidewalks on the north side of East Main street, between Pocahontas street and the west line of Fred. Rehm's lot, which was adopted.

Mr. Spalding submitted the following ordinances from the Common Council, which were severally read and referred to the Street Committee, Eastern District:

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the north side of Campbell (or Kentucky) street, between Shelby street and Logan street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the North side of Chestnut street, between Preston and the alley between Preston and Jackson streets.

An ordinance to improve the unpaved portion of the sidewalk on the south side of Laurel street, between Jackson and Hancock.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Webster street, between East Main street and Washington street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the north side of Laurel street, between Jackson and Hancock.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the south side of Washington street, between Cabell street and Long's west line.

Mr. Spalding introduced separate resolutions providing for the construction of the following crossings, which were adopted:

Across First street, at the south side of College.

Across Brook street, at the south side of College.

Across the alley, on the south side of College street, between First and Second.

Across Third street, on the north side of Main.

Across Main street, on the east side of Third.

Across Third street, on the south side of Main.

Across Main street, at the west side of Third.

Mr. Spalding submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council, directing the following crossings, which were adopted:

Across First street at the North side of Jacob.

Across Garden street at the South side of Green.

Across Shelby, at the south side of Walnut.

Across the alley at the north side of Chestnut street between Preston and Jackson. Across Kentucky street, at the West side of Second.

Across Second street, at the North side of Kentucky.

Across Third street, at the north side of Kentucky.

Across Brook street, at the south side of Gray.

Across the first alley south of Walnut street, on the east side of First.

Across the alley on the east side of Floyd street, between Chestnut and Gray.

Mr. Spalding submitted the following resolutions from the Common Council, which were severally adopted:

A resolution directing the Engineer to have the well at the corner of Jackson and Lampton streets repaired.

A resolution granting C. Obst time to complete the alley between College and Breckinridge and Preston and Floyd streets, the alley between Campbell and Garden and Madison and Chestnut streets, and the two alleys between Floyd and Preston and College and Breckinridge streets.

A resolution granting D. A. Bronger time to complete Jackson street, from Laurel to Roselane.

Mr. Byrne, from the Street Committee, Western District, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Twentieth street, between Main street and Market street, which was read a second time and passed.

Mr. Byrne, from same, reported an ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides Montgomery street, Portland, between Fifth street and Sixth street, which was read a second time and passed.

Mr. Byrne submitted an ordinance from the Common Council to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Madison street, between Nineteenth and Montgomery, which was read, and referred to the Street Committee, Western District.

Mr. Byrne submitted the following separate resolutions from the Common Council, which were severally adopted:

A resolution instructing the Mayor to ascertain the terms upon which ground can be purchased to open Breckinridge street from Fifth to sixth.

A resolution authorizing the Mayor to ascertain the terms upon which that portion of the Seventh street turnpike in the city limits, can be purchased.

A resolution approving the Engineer's apportionment of improving the alley from Madison street, south, to the east and west alley, and between West and Eleventh streets.

Mr. Byrne submitted separate resolutions, providing for the construction of the following crossings, which were adopted:

Across Portland avenue, on the east side of Fourteenth street.

Across Tenth street, on the south side of Jefferson.

Across Madison street, on the east side of Eleventh.

Mr. Gault introduced a separate resolution providing for the construction of a crossing across Main street, at the west side of Thirteenth, which was adopted.

Mr. Gault introduced a resolution directing the Engineer to cause the gutter on the west side of Seventeenth street to be repaired, and the holes in Seventeenth street, from Main to Water, filled, which was adopted.

The following resolutions from the Common Council were adopted:

A resolution approving the Engineer's apportionment of the cost of work on Ninth street, from Lexington to Delaware; Ferrill & Sadler, contractors.

A resolution requesting the Mayor to inform the Council whether the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington, and Louisville and Nashville railroads have complied with that portion of their contract which prohibits the connecting lines to approach each other within a less distance than ten feet.

A resolution directing a bridge to be placed across the intersection of Montgomery and Chestnut streets.

A resolution from the Common Council directing the Mayor to advertise for bids for a sewer in Kentucky street, from the present sewer to Beargrass creek, was referred to the Committee on Sewers, Eastern District.

The following separate ordinances from the Common Council were read and referred to the Joint Revision Committee:

An ordinance regulating awnings in the City of Louisville.

An ordinance regulating the use of sidewalks, streets and alleys, and of signs, awnings, awning-posts and rails placed on or over the same.

A resolution from the Common Council authorizing the construction of a sewer in Second street, from Broadway to Breckinridge, was referred to the Committee on Sewers, Eastern District.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Thursday evening, March 9, 1871, at 8 o'clock, and then the Board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1871.

Present—Charles D. Long, President, and all the members except Messrs. Mitchell and Shadburn.

The journal of the previous session was read and approved.

A message was read from the Mayor submitting the following contracts and bonds, which were referred to the Committee on Contracts, viz:

A contract executed by Jos. Navin to dig a well at the intersection of Hancock and Broadway streets.

A contract, executed by Jos. Navin, to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Twenty-fifth and Grayson streets.

A contract executed by Jos. Navin, to improve Duncan street, from Seventeenth to Bank.

A contract, executed by McDonald & Co., for stone work on the new city hall.

BONDS.

The bonds of John Hines, James Farmer, W. E. Pennington, Thos. Ryan, policemen, and J. G. Smith, supernumerary policeman, were referred to the Committee on Bonds, which reported favorably.

CLAIMS

The City Engineer submitted the following claims, with separate resolutions approving the same, which were severally adopted, viz.:

Chas. Slevin, $3 50, for sand.

U. Stengle, $873 60, for repairs in Second District.

Chas. Obst, $435 93, for repairs in the First District.

C. P. Selvage, $369 06, for repairs in the Third District.

The claims of Ferrill & Sadler, $130 19, for paving intersection, and J. R. Brown & Co., for $1,152 45, for paving intersections, were referred to the Committee on Finance.

The City Engineer submitted an apportionment of Ninth street, from Lexington to Delaware, Ferrill & Saddler, contractors, with a resolution approving the same, which was referred to Committee on Finance.

The Auditor's report was received and referred to Committee on Finance without reading.

Mr. Wehmhoff presented a resolution allowing the claim of J. G. Mathers for $79 80 for carpet furnished city hospital. Adopted.

Mr. Verhoeff presented a resolution allowing the claim of J. G. Mathers for $217 20 for goods furnished Police Court. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Verhoeff presented a resolution allowing the claim of Younse & Bro. for $31 75 for repairing court-house. Adopted.

Mr. Whipps presented an ordinance regulating furniture-car stands. Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Mr. Whipps presented a resolution authorizing the Mayor to have footway crossings across Center street, on both sides of Walnut; across Walnut, west side of Center; across Grayson, west side of Sixth, and repairing crossings across Market, on both sides of Fourth street. Referred to Committee on Streets, Western District.

Mr. Shaffer, from the Committee on Printing, presented resolutions allowing the following claims, which were adopted:

Anzeiger, $256 36, for public printing.

COURIER-JOURNAL, $256 36, for public printing.

Thomas Bradley, $1,023 38, for stationery.

A. A. Gosnell, $36, for public printing.

Mr. Dix, from the Committee on Grievances, presented a resolution relative to the opening of Broadway, from Eighteenth street west, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same. Granted.

Mr. Dix, from the Committee on Cemeteries, presented a report respecting a claim in favor of A. Lefert, for $80 for burying paupers.

Mr. Campion moved a substitute, the adoption of a resolution allowing the claim.

Mr. Jacob moved to recommit, with instructions to ascertain whether or not the Council has authority to allow such claims. Adopted.

Mr. Dix presented a resolution allowing the claim of G. and H. Batterman for $300 for burying paupers. Adopted.

Mr. Orrill, from the Committee on Cemeteries, presented a resolution authorizing the Mayor to advertise for bids for the construction of a sewer on Second street, between Broadway and Breckinridge streets. Adopted.

Mr. Orrill presented a resolution authorizing the Mayor to advertise for bids for the construction of a sewer in Kentucky street, from the east end of the present sewer to Beargrass creek. Adopted.

Mr. Jefferson, from the compromise committee, presented the following claims, which were allowed:

Isaac Raborn, $75 for damages.

L. Numeister, $75 for damages.

J. F. Bullitt, $275 70, judgment against city.

Mr. Jacob, from Committee on Streets, Western District, asked to be relieved from the further consideration of claim of Wm. Low for $175; and a petition from sundry citizens relative to the opening of an alley from Sixteenth to Seventeenth street. Granted.

Mr. Jacob presented the following ordinances, which were adopted, as follows:

An ordinance for improving a part of Madison street, from the west side of Twenty-first to the east side of Twenty-second street.

AYES—Messrs. Long, Ainslie, Berry, Bourlier, Campion, Coleman, Connell, Dix, German, Jacob, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Smith, Verhoeff, Wahl, Walling, Wehmhoff and Whipps—22.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for improving a part of Madison street, from the west side of Twentieth to the east side of Twenty-first street.

AYES—Messrs. Long, Ainslie, Berry, Bourlier, Campion, Coleman, Connell, Dix, German, Jacob, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Smith, Verhoeff, Wahl, Walling, Wehmhoff and Whipps—22.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for improving a part of the alley from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street, and between High street and Portland avenue.

AYES—Messrs. Long, Ainslie, Berry, Bourlier, Campion, Coleman, Connell, Dix, German, Jacob, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Smith, Verhoeff, Wahl, Walling, Wehmhoff and Whipps—22.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for improving a part of Nineteenth street, from High street to Portland avenue.

AYES—Messrs. Long, Ainslie, Berry, Bourlier, Campion, Coleman, Connell, Dix, German, Jacob, Leech, Letterle, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Smith, Verhoeff, Wahl, Walling, Wehmhoff and Whipps—22.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance to improve the sidewalks on High street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.

YEAS—Messrs. Long, Ainslie, Berry, Bourlier, Campion, Coleman, Connell, Dix, German, Jacob, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, O'Day, Orrill, Shaffer, Smith, Verhoeff, Wahl, Walling, Wehmhoff, and Whipps—22.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for improving a portion of the sidewalk on Seventeenth street, between Portland avenue and High street.

YEAS—Messrs. Long, Ainslie, Berry, Bourlier, Campion, Coleman, Connell, Dix, German, Jacob, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, O'Day, Shaffer, Smith, Verhoeff, Wahl, Walling, Wehmhoff and Whipps—22.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Jacob presented a resolution authorizing the City Engineer to have a bridge placed across Montgomery and Chestnut streets.

Mr. Letterle presented the following resolutions, authorizing the City Engineer to have footway crossings placed on Adams street, south side of Washington, Washington, east side of Adams, and Maiden Lane, east side of Adams street. Referred to Committee on Streets, Western District.

Authorizing the Mayor to sell the old Cut-off bridge to the highest bidder. Referred to Committee on Streets, Western District.

Mr. Walling presented a resolution directing the Mayor to have a foot-way crossing placed on Third Cross street and Portland Avenue, Sixth Cross street and Portland Avenue, and at Grove and Water streets. Referred to Committee on Streets, Western District.

Mr. Berry presented the following ordinances, which were referred to the Committee on Streets of the Western District: An ordinance for improving a part of Eleventh cross-street from Portland avenue to High street. An ordinance for improving a part of the alley from Tenth cross to Eleventh cross-street and between Portland avenue and High street. An ordinance for improving a part of Ninth street from the north side of Walnut to the south side of Grayson street.

Mr. Leech presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Streets of the Western district:

Directing the Mayor to have footway crossings placed over Fifteenth street, south side of Walnut; across Portland avenue, east side of Fourteenth; across Fourteenth, south side of Portland avenue; across Main, east side of Twelfth; across Twelfth, south side of Main; across Portland avenue, east side of Fourteenth; across Fifteenth, north side of Walnut; across Fifteenth, south side of Portland avenue; across Portland avenue, east side of Fifteenth.

Mr. Bourlier presented the following ordinances:

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Sixteenth street, between Walnut and Madison. Referred to the Committee on Streets, Western District.

An ordinance to dig and wall a well on the southeast corner of Nineteenth and Walnut streets. Referred to the Committee on Gas and Water.

Mr. Campion presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Directing the Mayor to have footway crossings placed across Jefferson to the east side of Hancock; across Gray, east side of Hancock; across Clay to south side of Madison; across Madison to east side of Hancock; across Clay to north side of Jefferson; across Chestnut to west side of Shelby; across Jefferson to east side of Shelby; across Jefferson to west side of Campbell; across the alley to west side of Campbell, between Walnut and Madison; across Madison to east side of Shelby; across Campbell to the south side of Jefferson.

Mr. German presented a resolution directing footway crossings, which was referred without reading.

Mr. German presented a resolution providing for the purchase of a fire-proof safe for the County Clerk's office. Referred to Committee on Court House and Public Buildings.

Mr. German presented an ordinance for improving a part of Hancock street, from the south side of Broadway to the north side of Laurel street. Referred to Committee on Streets, West District.

Mr. German presented the following ordinances, which were referred to the Revision Committee: An ordinance to license brewers. An ordinance to license cattle dealers.

Mr. Leech presented a resolution authorizing the Mayor and Joint Committee on Fire Department to purchase an additional steam fire engine, together with house and lot. Adopted.

President Long presented a resolution from the Board of Aldermen providing for an adjournment to Thursday evening, March 9, 1871, which was concurred in.

Mr. Leech presented a resolution providing for the construction of sundry footway crossings in the [illegible] districts. Referred to the Committee on Streets, Western District.

Mr. Orrill presented the following ordinances which were read by their titles and referred to the Joint Committee on Revision: An ordinance regulating the use of sidewalks, alleys, &c., and signs and railings over the same. An ordinance regulating awnings.

Mr. Walling presented a resolution authorizing the Mayor and Charity Commissioners to sell the City Alms-house and grounds, and also the property bought [illegible] on the Seventh-street road, the proceeds to go to the purchase of new grounds and buildings. Amended by referring the contract to the General Council for approval, and adopted.

Mr. Shaffer presented a resolution directing the Gas Company to have a lamp-post erected at the intersection of Seventeenth and Fifth streets. Referred to Committee on Gas and Water.

Mr. Shaffer presented the claim of C. H. L. Myer for $[illegible] for sundries, which was allowed.

Mr. [illegible] presented the claim of C. H. L. Myer for $[illegible] for sundries, which was referred to Committee on Police.

Mr. Shaffer presented the claim of C. Weber for $[illegible], Coroner's fees. Referred to Committee on Police.

Mr. Letterle, from the Committee on Contracts, reported the following contracts, which were confirmed:

Ferrell & Sadler, $130 19, for intersections.

J. R. Brown & Co., $1,152 45, for intersections.

Mr. Connell presented a resolution authorizing the Mayor to lease to the City Weigher sufficient ground upon the city wharf upon which to erect scales. Amended by making it subject to action of the Council, and adopted.

Mr. Orrill moved that all the papers passed at this session of the Council be sent to the Board of Aldermen with a request that they act upon them. Adopted.

Mr. Ainslie presented a resolution directing the Mayor to have footway crossings placed across Seventh street, on the north side of Green, and on Eighth, on the north side of Green. Adopted.

Mr. Ainslie presented the claims in favor of Pat. Shelly, for $6, and Philip Hoag for $10, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Jefferson presented the following resolutions which were adopted:

Directing a footway crossing to be placed across Main street on the east side of Preston.

Allowing the claim of J. S. Cain, for $325, for clerk's fees.

Allowing the claim of Conrad Weber, for $86, for Coroner's fees.

Allowing the claim of Ferrell & Sadler, for $130 19, for intersections.

Allowing the claim of J. R. Brown & Co., $1,152 45, for intersections.

Allowing the Engineer's appropriation for Ninth street from the south side of Lexington.

Mr. Dix presented a claim in favor of G. W. Rapier for $43 50, which was referred without reading to the Committee on Finance and City Attorney.

Mr. Orrill presented petitions asking the construction of fire plugs. Referred to the Committee on Fire Department, and City Attorney.

Mr. Campion presented sundry petitions which were referred without reading.

Mr. German presented a petition from Vissman, Downing & Co., to construct a railway track to connect their stock-yard with the Louisville Cincinnati and Lexington and Louisville Nashville railroad. Referred to joint committee on railroads and City Attorney.

[illegible] to the Central Passenger Railway Company, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads and made the special order for Thursday March 9, 1871, at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Orrill asked to be relieved from the further consideration of sundry petitions. Granted.

Mr. Jefferson presented the following petitions, which were referred without reading:

From Louis Kreger, Assessments; H. D. [illegible], Finance and City Attorney; Adams & Ott, Court-house and Public Buildings; J. D. Monogon, Court-house and Public Buildings.

Mr. Orrill presented a resolution allowing the claim of P. & M. Pfeiffer for $113 10, for curbing on Broadway. Adopted.

Mr. Jefferson presented a resolution allowing the following items, which was adopted:

H. Whitston, $100 for examining jail.

Speed, Bunce & Miller, $15 50; expenditures taking an inventory of the rolling stock on the Short-line railroad.

Margaret McDonehueh, $123 37, judgment against the city.

J. E. Hineck, $275 for repairs on Falls City Market.

And then the Council adjourned to meet Thursday evening, March 9, 1871, at 7½ o'clock.

Att: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Cotton, the market is quiet and weak; middling uplands 15½c. Flour, the market is dull and prices have declined; receipts 15,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $6 [illegible]; common to good extra $6 40@6 [illegible]; good to choice $6 [illegible]; white Western extra $6 [illegible]; extra Ohio $6 [illegible]; St. Louis $[illegible]. Rye flour $[illegible]. Corn meal [illegible]. Whisky [illegible]. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower; receipts [illegible] bushels; [illegible]. Barley is in moderate request; Canada West $1 [illegible]. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand; [illegible]. Oats, the market is dull and prices [illegible]; Western and Ohio [illegible]. Hay [illegible]. Hops, [illegible]. Coffee [illegible]. Sugar [illegible]. Molasses [illegible]. Rice [illegible]. Petroleum, crude [illegible]. Pork [illegible]; new mess, $21 50@21 [illegible]; prime mess [illegible]. Beef is steady; [illegible]. Cut meats are dull; [illegible]. Middles are dull; Cumberland [illegible]; long clear [illegible]; short clear [illegible]. Lard is steady; [illegible]. Butter, the demand is fair and market firm; Western [illegible]; State [illegible]. Cheese, the demand is fair and market firm at [illegible].

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the market is dull and heavy at $5 [illegible] for shipping grades of extra. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are nominal; red winter $1 [illegible]. Corn, No. 2 mixed, the market is heavy at [illegible]. Pork [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Eggs are steady with a moderate demand [illegible]. Other articles are unchanged.

METALS—Ingot copper, Lake Superior 22c. Pig iron, Scotch is active and firm at $[illegible]; American [illegible]. Sheet iron, [illegible]. Nails, cut [illegible]; clinch [illegible].

DRY GOODS—The market exhibits symptoms of returning animation for seasonable goods adapted to the wants of the early trade, and prices rule steady generally. We quote Amoskeag brown sheetings at [illegible]. [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—Cotton, the market is quiet and unchanged. Flour, the market is quiet and unchanged. [illegible] Wheat, the market is steady; [illegible]. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping [illegible]. Rye [illegible]. Barley [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Whisky [illegible]. Sugar is steady with a moderate demand; New Orleans [illegible]. Molasses is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Coffee is steady with a moderate demand; [illegible]. Lard oil, the demand is good at full prices; [illegible]. Eggs are steady with moderate demand at [illegible]. Butter is steady with moderate demand; [illegible]. Cheese [illegible]. The prices are nominal; mess pork is held at [illegible]. Lard is held at [illegible]. Bulk meats [illegible]. Bacon [illegible]. Hogs are in light supply; [illegible]. Tobacco [illegible]. Money market is easy at [illegible] per cent.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Flour, the market for extra spring is more active; [illegible]. Wheat [illegible]. Corn [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Rye [illegible]. Barley, No. 2, the market is quiet at 85c. Highwines are quiet at 85c. Provisions are more active, but prices are easier; mess pork $[illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Hogs, dressed, [illegible]; live [illegible]. Cattle, the market is unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours 1,000 bbls of flour, [illegible] bushels of wheat, [illegible] bushels corn, [illegible] bushels oats, [illegible] bushels rye, [illegible] bushels barley, 4,400 head hogs. Shipments, [illegible] barrels of flour, [illegible] bushels wheat, [illegible] bushels corn, [illegible] bushels oats, [illegible] bushels rye, [illegible] barley, [illegible] head hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Flour, the market for low grades is firm; [illegible]. Wheat, the market is dull and unchanged; [illegible]. Corn, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Rye [illegible]. Barley [illegible]. Whisky is steady at [illegible]. Pork, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at [illegible]. Bacon [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Hogs [illegible]. Cattle [illegible]. Receipts for the past 24 hours: [illegible] barrels of flour, [illegible] bushels wheat, [illegible] bushels corn, [illegible] bushels oats, [illegible] bushels rye, [illegible] barley, 1,600 head hogs, [illegible] head cattle.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 23.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; [illegible]. Flour is dull and prices have declined [illegible]. Corn [illegible]. Oats, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Hay [illegible]. Bran [illegible]. Pork [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Bacon [illegible]. Bulk meats are dull and unchanged [illegible].

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—Flour is scarce; superfine at $6; double extra $7; triple extra $7 25@7 50. Corn is easier; yellow and white 73c. Oats [illegible]. Bran [illegible]. Hay [illegible]. Pork [illegible]. Bacon [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Sugar [illegible]. Molasses [illegible]. Whisky [illegible]. Coffee [illegible]. Sterling exchange 121½. New York sight drafts ½ discount. Gold 111¼.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand; Western family $7 [illegible]. Wheat, the market is dull; Ohio and Indiana $1 [illegible]. Corn, white Southern 80c; yellow 80c. Oats [illegible]. Rye [illegible]. Pork [illegible]. Bacon, shoulders [illegible]; sides [illegible]; clear rib [illegible]; hams, sugar-cured [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Other articles are unchanged.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 23.—Petroleum, crude, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; [illegible]. Refined [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Flour, the market is dull; Western family $6 [illegible]. Wheat, the market is quiet; Ohio and Indiana $1 [illegible]. Corn, yellow [illegible]; mixed [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Barley, [illegible]. Petroleum, crude [illegible] and refined [illegible]. Whisky is dull at 93c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Beeves, receipts to-day 1,320 head, [illegible] head yesterday; trade was very slow, only about half the stock sold and prices are ½c lower; the markets are full of dressed beef and almost no sales; Chicago dressed are slow at 7½c; one lot of 180 head of Illinois cattle, [illegible]; [illegible] head of State dry cows [illegible]. Sheep, [illegible] head; they are selling very slow at [illegible] lower rates and many are left over. Hogs, receipts [illegible]; [illegible]. The markets are dull or declining, [illegible].

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—Cattle, the market is dull, and all quotations are unchanged, the market is really lower, the offerings being lower than those of last week; first quality [illegible]; inferior to ordinary [illegible]. [illegible] prices: receipts [illegible] head; [illegible].

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Feb. 23.—Cattle, the market is dull; receipts [illegible] head of Kentucky bulls, [illegible]; [illegible] head of Illinois do, [illegible]; [illegible] head of Indiana do, [illegible]; [illegible] head of Missouri, [illegible]; [illegible] head of Canada, [illegible]. Sheep, [illegible]. The market is moderately active; sales [illegible] head at [illegible].

Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—Cotton, the market is firm; middling 14½@14⅝c.

MOBILE, Feb. 23.—Cotton, the market is dull; middling 14½c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 23.—Cotton, the market is easy; middling 14¾@14⅞c.

GALVESTON, Feb. 23.—Cotton, the market is dull; good ordinary 11½@11⅝c.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1871.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Elizabethtown is to have a new depot.

The Owensboro Savings Bank was opened for business on Friday.

At the sale of Marcus Browning in Lexington on Tuesday, corn sold at $3 [illegible] per barrel.

The Newcastle Constitutionalist comes out in favor of negro testimony as making a virtue of necessity.

Judge R. B. Gray, an old and prominent citizen of Newcastle, has been lying seriously ill for fifty-eight days.

The Glasgow Times has the following suggestive notice: "The man that took C.'s box-toed boots will please call and get his silk hat."

A correspondent of the Memphis Appeal from Rock Haven, Kentucky, signing himself "Newcome," says that he is an opium eater, and has found a thorough cure, and is willing to impart the same.

A singular phenomenon was witnessed in Owensboro Sunday morning, a beautiful rainbow extending from east to west, across the sky, the latter being cloudless, and presenting a view as strange as beautiful.

A difficulty occurred at Three Springs, in Hart county, last Saturday, between Jack Johnson and Frank Curl, in which the latter was shot and slightly wounded. It is said that eight or ten shots passed between the parties.

Mr. B. R. Henry, son of Joel Henry, of Harrison county, is now a resident of one of the Islands of Figi, south of Australia. He purchased a farm in that country, for which he paid $12 per acre, but is now selling a portion of it for town lots at $50.

Major Thos. E. Moss, says the Hickman Courier of the 18th, the gallant and able member of the State Legislature from McCracken county, is to be married on the 28th inst., at Covington, to Miss Maggie A. Bright, daughter of ex-U. S. Senator Jesse D. Bright.

In tearing down an old building in Lexington the other day a set of books were found bearing date November, 1793, and in which the prices were put down in pounds, shillings and pence. Among the entries we notice one of something bought by Humphrey Marshall.

On Saturday night last an unfortunate difficulty occurred about two miles from Glasgow, in which W. H. Thompson shot and killed John Martin. B. S. Reynolds was in company with Thompson at the time of the shooting. An examining trial was had before Judge Jones on Tuesday, and the parties held for further trial.

The aged father of Leonard Able, of White Mills, Hardin county, while in company with a young man, whose name the Elizabethtown News will not give, was attacked with a club by the young rascal and knocked insensible. He was known to have a fifty-dollar bill in his possession, but the timely arrival of a gentleman prevented the intended robbery. The assailant escaped.

Newcastle has a laughing club, and as a preamble to its constitution, we find the following: "We, whose names are hereunto affixed, in the full belief that frequent cachination is essential to the preservation of health, and believing also that association is most productive of this essential, do unite to this end, and pledge ourselves to the observance of the following constitution and by-laws."

Newton Yarbrough, a lunatic, came near being choked to death Thursday in the Glasgow jail. He was confined for safety in one of the cells, and about noon, had his head through the little square opening in the cell door. While in this position he was suddenly seized with a fit and rendered unconscious. His head caught in the little opening and he was only removed in time to save his life. He was sent to the poor-house for safety in the evening.

Two colored preachers belonging to the Methodist Church South came to Cynthiana to take charge of the house which the Northern (colored) Methodist have been occupying, which belongs to the Church South, on Saturday evening last. The preachers made application to several of the colored brethren for lodging, but could not obtain it. The negroes believed that the preachers of the Church South were in favor of putting them back into slavery, and would have nothing to do with them.

The Frankfort Yeoman says: "There is considerable excitement, we learn, in Pineville, the county-seat of Josh Bell county, and the county generally, over the report that the Legislature is contemplating the passage of a bill prohibiting the sale of liquor within the limits of the county. On yesterday a remonstrance, numerously signed, reached here, in which it is stated that the petition, upon which the bill is based, had its origin with parties who live just across the line which, at Cumberland Gap, separates Kentucky from Virginia and Tennessee, and, being large dealers in the article, want to have the exclusive privilege of furnishing the good people of Josh Bell with their grog. This, if so, is a high-moral dodge worthy of a genuine 'down-Easter,' and no wonder the good people of Josh Bell remonstrate."

The negro who perpetrated the outrage upon the person of Mrs. Littell, the particulars of which we gave some time since, visited his victim again about dark on the night of Wednesday of last week, doubtless for the purpose of repeating his halter-deserving crime, and of adding to it murder, for, the moment of entering the door, he remarked to the terrified woman that he had "come to finish her." Mrs. Littell instantly recognized the rascal as the same who had so shamefully wronged her a week before, and screamed for help. Her cries brought to her instantaneous aid some male members of the household, who were [illegible] near by. The negro, however, caught the sound of hurried footsteps and fled, and, owing to the darkness of the night, escaped. The neighbors and friends of the injured lady are using the most industrious efforts for the negro's capture, a thing devoutly to be wished, when, says the Columbia Spectator, "we will have no objection to writing the particulars of a social hemp-pulling in consequence."

As Parson Neal rode into Glasgow on Tuesday morning he met a young gentleman and lady, on horseback, near Reynold's carding factory. The young man informed the Parson that the hearts of the twain beat as one and his ministerial offices were all that was required to consummate their earthly happiness. The Parson readily consented to serve them, but suggested the propriety of the party alighting and seeking some suitable place for the ceremony. To this the lovers demurred, and, upon the license being produced, they joined hands, and there, in the middle of the public highway, bride, bridegroom and preacher, all on horseback, they were married. After the ceremony Parson Neal remarked, good-humoredly, to the bridegroom, that it was the custom for the preacher to salute the bride with a kiss, but that on the present occasion he would resign this pleasant office to him. The bridegroom modestly declined the office then, but promised the Parson that he would do it as soon as he got home. Andrew J. Cursey and Mary E. Pierce were the parties to this novel wedding.

The Glasgow Times has the following: "One night last week a party of armed men went to the house of Antony Johnson, a negro, who lives in Monroe county, near the Barren line, and shot him to death. Antony, it will be remembered, was arrested last summer and confined about four months in our county jail, on the charge of robbing Button's store. He was brought to trial jointly with two other negroes, at the last October Circuit Court, and, after the evidence was heard on the part of the Commonwealth, a nolle prosequi was entered. He came to town about three weeks ago and instituted suit for malicious prosecution against the parties who had him arrested, claiming $1,000 damages. A short time after this he was killed in the manner mentioned. We have heard nothing so far that is likely to lead to the detection of the perpetrators of this murder. But we desire to say in this connection, to our Radical exchanges, that Antony was murdered in a Radical county, and in perhaps the most intensely Radical part of that county; and further that he was a Democrat."

John Martin writes to the Paducah Kentuckian that the Radicals want a big sensation for the election of '72, and will use Kentucky for that object. He adds: "One thing I can say to the Democracy of Kentucky, and I wish I could impress it on the present Legislature who alone have the power to act: You owe it to yourselves—you owe it to the good name of the Commonwealth—you owe it to the nation—you owe it to humanity—you owe it to the civilization of the age to suppress these disorders at every hazard and to the last extremity. You hold the political power in Kentucky and you will justly and rightfully be held accountable for the preservation of law and order. Appropriate all the money necessary to accomplish this object, and when you catch the scoundrels engaged in this nefarious work, let them be black or white, Radical or Democrat, hang them as high as Haman was hung. Nothing short of this will relieve the Kentucky Democracy from the damnable charge of encouraging a state of lawlessness and disorder. It out to be done at once, for there is not an hour or a moment to spare."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Negro recruits for the U. S. army are rejected in Nashville if married.

Barbour Lewis has been confirmed as Appraiser of Customs at Memphis.

The ice machine in Memphis, it is calculated, will turn out thirty tons per diem.

Mme. Corinne Chartant, a prominent lady of New Orleans, died last Sunday, aged 74.

It is stated that the solitary juror, who stood out for the acquittal of Bowen in the bigamy case, was a negro.

An actor of New Orleans, who has an eye to business, has caused his name to be "starred" even in the city directory.

A posse of darkies fired into the S. & M. mail train, in Alabama, a few nights ago. They were seen, but not arrested.

The Perry (Fla.) Journal recently copied a paragraph about a young man and young lady biting each other at the gate, and in the last number had to apologize therefor.

A man was stabbed in New Orleans the other day, and has since refused to allow his wound to be dressed or to give any information as to the cause of the difficulty.

A Selma (Ala.) young man has fallen in love with Kate Putnam, a burlesque actress, and follows that young lady much to the grief of his respectable friends. He was drunk when he left Selma.

At the exhibition of Robinson's circus in Servia, Ga., last Friday, a difficulty occurred between the employes and the city authorities, in which Mr. W. W. Mathews, of Fayette, was slightly wounded.

The grand jury of Clarke county, Georgia, have found true bills against a host of men and brethren from Madison, Jackson and Oglethorpe counties for illegal voting at the late election in that county.

The pupils of the Deaf Mute Institute, in Little Rock, propose to entertain the citizens of that burg with recitations, stories, etc., told in signs. They also propose pantomime, but vocal music is dispensed with.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church will convene in Baltimore on the first Wednesday in October next. These sessions are held tri-ennially, the last having convened in New York in October, 1868.

The Griffin (Georgia) City Council has passed an ordinance forbidding restaurants to be open on Sunday longer than necessary for their regular boarders to get their meals, and no others are permitted to procure meals at them.

In Jackson county, West Virginia, there is a spring strongly impregnated with arsenic. For some years past its owner has been compelled to keep a fence around it, to prevent his cattle from drinking the water, and thereby poisoning themselves.

A short time ago, in Rutherfordton, North Carolina, an unsuccessful attempt was made to destroy the Craton family by mixing pounded glass in a dish on the dinner table. No evidence has been obtained against any one sufficient to make an arrest.

Bethune, Radical Representative from the Third Georgia district, doesn't seem to have good credit. The Talbotton American says a negro was trying to sell a $4 50 due bill of Bethune's, one day last week, for enough money to get him into the circus.

Warren Tyler, a negro now under indictment for a criminal offense, whose conduct has been riotous and disorderly, and who is suspected of being an accomplice of Price in Kukluxing Adam Kennard, one of the offenses that will certainly come before the grand jury, has been appointed on the grand jury now in session at Meridian, Miss.

A party of young men attempted to storm a house occupied by some female heathen Chinee, in Kansas City the other night, and were fired upon by the occupants. One young man was wounded, and the remainder of the party took to flight. The maidens then pulled the prostrate man into their abode, and that is all that was told of the matter.

Chattanooga, says the organ of a rival place, is rapidly improving. An antiquated box-car belonging to the construction train of one of the railroads passing that depot has had a stick-and-dirt chimney erected, and is now in successful competition as a hotel. As an inducement held out to guests, the boss advertises "Ally Gator soup for breakfast, dinner and supper."

The verdict of the coroner's jury, which has been investigating the recent brutal murder at Jacksonville, Fla., is to the effect that Miss Carlind and the two Fagan children came to their deaths at the hands of some persons unknown, but that the jury are convinced that the crime was committed by some person or persons intimately acquainted with the parties murdered, and having an exact knowledge of the premises.

In 1868 the husband of Mary Campbell, colored, was assassinated by disguised men about ten miles east of Huntsville, Ala. She has now brought suit against Madison county. Last spring Mr. B. R. Thompson, a well-known citizen, was killed by disguised men at his residence about 9 miles north of Huntsville, and Mrs. Kate D. Thompson now sues the county. Under the law, declared constitutional by the Supreme court, not less than $5,000 must be awarded in each case, if the proof is that the killing was done by disguised men—to be paid by the county out of its treasury.

A few days since a train upon the Greenville road, Georgia, was fired into and the engineer seriously wounded. The police have arrested Dexter Gibson, a young man who had been confined in the lunatic asylum for several months, and had only recently been released, who admits that he fired the gun, and excuses himself for shooting the engineer by asserting that he was walking on the trestle, and that the engineer was "either drunk, crazy, or a desperate character," who wanted to kill him; that he was nearly run down, and was forced to jump from the track, when he "fired both barrels of his gun at the man who wanted to kill him."

The Memphis Avalanche has this: "There is a certain colored Justice of the Peace named George Wright, resident in the little village of Hopefield, over the river, in the State of Arkansas, who divides his time in adjudicating on cases of all kinds to the best of his ability, and cattle-stealing. Whatever his abilities as a dispenser of justice may be, as a cattle-stealer he is a success, for within the past two days he has succeeded in 'lifting,' Rob Roy-fashion, no less than half a dozen fat cows, belonging to different parties. He attempted to run them over the river, for the purpose of selling them, but only succeeded in getting one across, belonging to Mr. Groves, of Hopefield. The owner promptly followed and procured a warrant from Recorder Scales for Wright's arrest, but up to a late hour last night he had not been taken into custody."

Some nights ago a party of men went to the house of an old man named Bowen, living on the mountain, near Charlottesville, Virginia, took him out of bed, carried him to the door, and beat him until he was black and blue with hickory rods. They then turned his wife and children out of doors and drove the whole family, Bowen himself included, before them over the top of the mountain, on the Port Republic road, giving them notice that if they returned they would kill them all. The night was a very bad one, but the whole family were driven out without being allowed time to put on their clothes. The matter was investigated, and warrants issued for the arrest of the parties. It is well that Bowen had served through the war as a Confederate soldier, or this occurrence would be bruited abroad as the work of Kuklux, although it was entirely the result of a private difficulty.

The Three Amendments.

In discussing the Democratic issues for 1872 the New York Times misreports the facts and misrepresents the sentiments that enter into the Democratic view of the political situation.

The Democratic party declares that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States were wicked and are of dangerous tendency, that they were carried by coercion and fraud, and that most of the evils that now beset the country proceed directly from them or the machinery created by them. The Democratic party makes this assertion in order to acquit itself of all accountability, and to place the responsibility where it belongs. The facts embraced in the Thirteenth and Fifteenth amendments have already gone into operation in such a form as to render them practically irreversible this side of another revolution. The Thirteenth amendment made the negro a freeman, and no one wants to remand him to servitude. The Democratic party would not attempt this if it could. The Fifteenth amendment makes the negro a voter. But this provision has become a part of most of the State constitutions, and, therefore, if the amendment were rescinded, negro suffrage would not be abolished. So no Democratic authority proposes that as an issue. The objectionable features of the Fourteenth amendment can be wiped out by act of Congress, and the Democratic party proposes this universal amnesty as its first measure of justice to the South. As evil influences, the three amendments have done their worst. That worst and its consequences must be made plain to the people. They are none of our doing. We not only fought them, but predicted how they would work. We assail them now to establish the correctness of our position. We simply seek to put the cap where it fits—a very necessary thing in political and in legal affairs.

All this FRANK BLAIR has made plain enough. But the New York Times refuses to understand it and elaborately mistates it. To our mind it is essential that the case should be fairly made up and we are prepared for it. The three amendments certainly form a part of the conduct of the Radicals. That conduct is certainly the thing we are to examine and discuss. How does this involve revolution? We accuse the Radicals of squandering the public moneys. Is this revolution? We accuse them of corrupting the public service. Is this revolution? We accuse them of separating the peace-seeking people of the two sections. Is this revolution? We accuse them of violence and fraud in respect to the ratification of three constitutional amendments, and we hold this up as proof of their capacity and intention to do evil and as a reason why they should be deprived of the power. How can you make revolution out of this?

But the New York Times declares that behind it all there is a lurking purpose of revolution, and that we do not represent our party. On this point we can only point to the facts as they are visible to the naked eye. When we laid down the points contained in the present article six months ago there were but two Democratic papers of character that pretended to dispute them, and they did so, as we think, under a misapprehension of the case. But, whether they did or not, no respectable element disputes them now. General BLAIR has put them forcibly, and the Democratic press is daily doing the same thing. The Democratic Congressmen a year ago refused to stultify themselves by indorsing the amendments. They had fought them and they were not going back on their record. But because we refuse to indorse a thing does not imply that we mean to destroy it. We may dispute the justice of a legal decision without meaning to break the law.

The New York Tribune says that in making a noise about reconstruction we are barking at an empty rat-hole. Precisely, and we have two very distinct objects in view; we want to take care that that same old rat doesn't come out any more, and we want to provide against any other rat-holes of that description.

The Birds of Prey Again.

The death of General MAGRUDER affords the rampant Radicalism of the country an opportunity of indulging itself, and it does not fail to seize it with eagerness.

This was to have been expected and is to be counted on. It forms a part of the Radical policy of everlasting hate, and, being methodical as well as malicious, enters largely into the success of the political management of the Radicals.

For an efficient and skillful worker commend us to the cool malignant, who not only is pressed on by a clammy sense of venom within himself, but who knows how to stir up the passions of those who would be more liberal but are less intelligent than he is. Mr. CHARLES SUMNER and his partisans, the Pittsburg Gazette and papers like it, may be mentioned by way of illustration. Whatever viciousness there may be in the South, and, since human nature is the same everywhere, of course the South cannot hope to escape its share, is kept in the background by the pressure of a wise if not an unselfish public opinion. This is sure to produce good fruit. In the North, however, viciousness still glories in its wickedness, disguised in the garb of patriotism and dubbed with high-sounding adjectives that are meant to signify loyalty.

We do not propose to meet malice with malice. The Northern people, as a body, are not malicious. They are as generous and as patriotic as the people of the South. They have a joint interest with the people of the South in putting down the professional malignants who are trying to keep them asunder. But wherever the policy of hate has been submitted directly to popular arbitrament it has lost. Next year it will be submitted to all the people of all the States, and that will be the last of it. With its overthrow we shall have peace on the basis of wiping out and beginning over on terms of honor to both sections.

The French Captives.

One of the principal reasons which made it desirable for the German Government to secure a speedy peace, was the enormous accumulation of prisoners, which grew to such immense numbers that they had become a terrific nuisance to the population of the districts in which they had been quartered, and threatened to grow to a real danger. Almost all the troops of Germany had been sent to France, and it can be imagined how alarmed the inhabitants of Germany finally became when we consider that many of the smaller towns contained from twenty to thirty thousand prisoners, guarded only by an insufficient force of German landwehr. If peace were not concluded after the surrender of Paris, this large number of prisoners would have been swelled to almost twice its number. The Prussian Government organ stated on the 2d of February that the whole number of French soldiers that had surrendered to the Germans was almost a million. Of these 345,045 were in Germany on the 1st of January, 1871; 53,015 were taken in different engagements during the month of January, and the army of Paris, regulars, mobiles and National Guards, according to the official French statements, consisted of 525,281 men at the time of the surrender, of which 150,000 were regulars and mobile guards, making a sum total of 923,341 French prisoners in German hands on the 2d of February. The embarrassment which such a host of prisoners would create in a country stripped of its defenders and impoverished by an exhausting war, is easily to be imagined, particularly if the revival of operations by the French fleets in the Baltic and North Sea should make it necessary to remove the prisoners from the fortresses on the coast all inland.

Bismarck's Grip.

The measures adopted by the German authorities in Alsace and Lorraine are calculated to make us look with a great deal of distrust upon the statements of the correspondents of certain English papers, that BISMARCK is inclined to leave a great portion of Alsace and Lorraine to France. The Prussian Government has been very busy for some time in removing all civil employes in the municipal administrations of those provinces, that were natives of other portions of France. It has permitted all prisoners of war that hailed from Alsace and Lorraine, who swore the oath of allegiance to Germany, to return to their homes. It has issued a decree which makes it a penal offense for any Alsatian or Lothringian to join the French army. It has adopted many other measures besides, which indicate that the Prussian eagle by no means intends to relax his grasp upon the prey he now holds in his talons, no matter how unwilling the inhabitants of those portions of France may be to become Prussian subjects. BISMARCK does not generally pay much attention to the desires of the citizens of the countries he covets, and that he should now be moved by any regard for the feelings of the French people, after he has crushed their power at a tremendous sacrifice of blood and treasure, is utterly improbable. He is too practical to miss an opportunity to get all he can now that he has an opportunity, such as will, perhaps, never again offer itself to Prussia.

The Institution for Deaf Mutes.

The forty-seventh annual report of this establishment has been received. From it we learn that during the year 1870 ninety-seven persons received instruction, at an expense to the State of about $22,000. There is an endowment fund amounting to $24,100, arising from the gift of $1,000 from Captain MAGOWAN, of Montgomery county, and the proceeds from the sale of a township of land voted to the State by Congress in 1826. It has been called the oldest of the State's charities, but it is no more a charity than any of the public schools, and, like them, brings back indirectly to the State treasury a rich return for the investment and an incalculable benefit to its pupils. It is of the greatest importance that every deaf mute in the State should be brought under the influence of this institution, and all persons who know of such should make it a matter of personal interest to call their attention to this school and secure their attendance within its walls. The address of the principal is J. A. JACOBS, Jr., Danville, Ky., and a note to him will obtain all needed information.

☞ The New York World thinks that BOUTWELL can't remain any longer in the Cabinet without losing his self-respect. That he didn't lose it when he went into the Cabinet, is sufficient evidence that he now has none to lose.

☞ C. C. BOWEN now wants Congress to pass an act making the marrying of three wives a question of privilege, to which any member of that body may rise at pleasure.

CITY ITEMS.

Notice.

S. W. Robinson is not, nor has he been since Oct. 19th, 1870, an agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company. [illegible] Foote, State Agent.

☞ [illegible] made [illegible] by using [illegible], prepared by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Santonin, the Active Principle of the Semen Contra.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges [illegible]. This is a safe, agreeable and efficient remedy for worms, santonin being the active principle of the semen contra, the well-known effectual vermifuge. All the popular worm candies of the day depend for their efficacy upon the amount of santonin they contain, but in these it is found in varying proportions, and of uncertain purity, and very often again in combination with other elements unknown to the physician, and often hazardous in their nature; the only merit claimed for these lozenges is the ascertained purity of the ingredients and their thorough and careful distribution, so that each lozenge contains its exact portion of santonin; the materials have been so compounded that the lozenge will stand unaltered by time or climate; the boxes are made of wood and are entirely impervious to moisture from any atmosphere. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed by all intelligent physicians.

[Testimony of a Physician.]

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribed it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using santonin.

J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. Should be read by all. au8 d&wly

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. dc13 eodly

MARRIED.

BULLITT—LOGAN—On the 21st inst., at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. [illegible] Perkins, THOMAS W. BULLITT to Miss ANNIE P. LOGAN.

LOVE—PARKER—On Tuesday, the 21st instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. L. McKee, D. D., Mr. ROBERT H. LOVE to Miss FANNY H. PARKER, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

GROSS—Feb. 23, MAGGIE BELL, infant daughter of A. J. and Lizzie Gross, aged 14 days. Funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HODGE—On the 18th inst., at the residence of Mrs. C. Ray, Mrs. MARY L. HODGE, wife of Ed. H. Hodge, Egg's Point, Miss.

EDUCATIONAL.

To Teachers—Polytechnic.

APPLICATIONS, accompanied with references, to fill the chair of Applied Mathematics in the Male High School of this city, are invited by the Committee on High Schools of the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools of Louisville. Address fe24 eod6 W. W. MORRIS, Pres't.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Pelican Chapter, No. 1, Rose Croix A∴ and A∴ S∴ R∴, will meet this (Friday) evening, Feb. 24, 1871, at 7 o'clock, for work in 17th and 18th degrees. By order J. M. S. McCORKLE, 33°, M∴ W∴ M∴. J. ALLEN PORTER, 32°, Gr∴ Secy∴.

Masonic Notice.

A called communication of Excelsior Lodge, No. 258, F. & A. M., Friday evening, Feb. 24, at 7 o'clock, for work in M. M. degree. By order of W. M. ED. WINKLER, Secy.

De Molay Commandery (No. 12) meets in called meeting this Friday, Feb. 24, 1871, at 7 hours p. m. sharp. Work K. T. JAMES A. BEATTIE, Commander.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH R.R.Co. No. 55 Main street.

THE interest coupons of the bonds of the counties of Muhlenburg, Caldwell, and McCracken due the 1st of March next, and the coupons of the bonds of the town of Elizabethtown and the counties of Grayson and Lyon, due 1st of April, will be paid at and after maturity at this office. Feb. 23, 1871—fe24 d12 A. A. GORDAN, Sec'y.

Notice.

BANK OF AMERICA, LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 23, 1871.

A CALL of 10 per centum upon the capital stock subscribed to this Bank is made payable on or before the 1st day of March, 1871. fe24 d&w1 CLINTON McCLARTY, Cashier.

Notice.

OFFICE MANUFACTURING AND FINANCIAL CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 13, 1871.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 14th inst., a call of 10 per cent. was made on the capital stock of said company, payable on or before the 1st day of March, 1871. fe15 d10 HENRY DENT, Cashier.

Notice.

OFFICE OF ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH R. R.

THE interest coupons on the mortgage bonds of this company, maturing 1st of March next, will be paid on presentation at this office. fe15 d&wl A. A. GORDON, Secy.

FIRM CHANGES.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned, having formed a copartnership, under the style of firm Speed & Creighton, will at once commence the Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting business at No. 142 West Market, between Fourth and Fifth. JOHN SPEED. JOHN CREIGHTON. Louisville, Ky., Feb. 1, 1871.

REFERRING to the above, I hereby announce the removal of my shop from 166 West Green st. to the above-mentioned stand. JOHN CREIGHTON.

Notice.

AS rapidly as possible we will open and exhibit an elegant stock of Chandeliers and Fancy and Staple Goods pertaining to our line. Having secured favorable arrangements with the manufacturers, we are prepared to supply the trade and public with GAS-PIPE, Fittings, [illegible] Pumps, &c., in any quantity, at as low as possible wholesale rates. fe3 SuWeFrim SPEED & CREIGHTON.

LEVI'S CLOAK & FUR HOUSE

CLEARANCE SALE!

20 Velvet Cloaks, 300 Cloth Cloaks, 50 Sets of Furs and 50 Suits, AT COST AT MORRIS LEVI'S, ja25 WeFri&Sun 107 FOURTH STREET.

THE DOMESTIC

Noiseless-Lock Stitch SEWING MACHINE, for simplicity of its construction, its perfect mechanism, ease of movement, its great range of work, challenges the world for its equal for family use or for manufacturing. ☞ Agents wanted in all counties where one is not already appointed. For circulars, samples of its work, address Domestic Sewing Machine Co., Toledo, O. [illegible]

$828,000 In Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the New York Cash Prize Co. EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE. [illegible]

Short Method of Computing Interest Upon, and averaging accounts, and other short methods, by C. C. Cochran, Accountant, late Principal of Practical Department, and Professor of Mathematics, Bryant & Stratton's Business College, New York City. A wonder of brevity and simplicity. Can be learned in ten minutes. A saving of three-fourths time, labor, figures, and liability to err over any known methods. By mail, post paid, $1. Address C. C. COCHRAN, Book-keeper for Weare & Allison, Bankers, Sioux City, Iowa. Agents wanted. fe23 d3*

New Goods, New Goods! New Embroidered Jaconet Edgings and Insertions; New Embroid'd Jaconet Bands; New Embroid'd Babies' Waists; New Embroid'd Infants' Dresses; New Embroid'd Collars & Cuffs; New Alexandre Kid Gloves $1; &c., &c., just received at CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS' Cheap Lace Store. 103½ FOURTH ST.

MOORE & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Furniture, Mattresses, Chairs, &c. 90 Main St., South Side, Three doors below Third, Louisville, Ky.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Poisonous Medicines.

The theory that the virus of disease can be safely expelled [illegible] poisons [illegible] ... operates with as much directness and certainty upon the causes of disease as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a tonic and corrective without a single deleterious ingredient in its composition. Arsenic and quinia are given for intermittents; bromide of potassium for nervous disorders; strychnine and prussic acid for general debility; mercury, in various forms, for liver complaint; preparations of chloroform and opium for sleeplessness; and yet these deadly drugs do not compare, as specifics for the diseases above enumerated, with that wholesome vegetable invigorant and alterative, which is so salutary that it is astonishing any physician should take the responsibility of prescribing them. Let invalids, for their own sakes, try the Bitters before they resort to the poisons. The relief they will experience from a course of the harmless specific will render a recourse to the unsafe preparations referred to quite unnecessary. fe23 deod&eow

BULLETS FOR EUROPE!

Lead is wanted in Europe. Send over the millions of bottles of new-fangled hair colorers that "remain over" and can't be sold here. They are pretty much ALL LEAD, and will never be wanted in this country, because all sane people who desire to restore the hue of youth to their gray or grizzled locks use

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.

The lead-saturated and sulphur-saturated nostrums have gone down, down, down, where they belong, while the EXCELSIOR DYE has gone up with a rapidity that taxes to the utmost the facilities for manufacturing it. It is to-day

THE MOST POPULAR HAIR DYE

in the world, and deserves to be, for it is the safest and the best. As a dressing after the dyeing, use CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE. ja25 deod&wowim

Dr. SCHENCK advises Consumptives to go to Florida in Winter.

[illegible]

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. oc21 deodly-MW&F

INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY & LOUISVILLE Mutual Insurance Co., Chartered and Organized in 1839. CAPITAL - - - $485,208. WM. H. STOKES, President.

DIRECTORS: Joseph Monks, Andrew Low, Joshua F. Speed, Wm. C. Hite, J. T. Tompkins, A. B. Semple, James Bridgeford, William Platt. D. McNAUGHTAN, Secretary. SAM'L L. NOCK, Solicitor and Surveyor.

Office east side Fifth street, No. 63, over the Franklin Bank.

INSURES against loss by Fire on Buildings and Household Furniture thereon contained. [illegible]

MAGENS & CO (Successors to Speed, Magens & Co.) NO. 73 THIRD STREET (THE OLD STAND,) AND 107 Market Street, Between Third and Fourth, Wholesale and Retail Dealers —IN— Wrought-iron Pipe and Fittings, Brass Valves, Whistles, Oil Globes, &c. Plumber's, Steam and Gas Fitter's Supplies, Lead and Brass Pipe, Sheet Lead, Block Tin, &c. CHANDELIERS —AND— GAS FIXTURES, In Great Variety. Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting Done in All its Branches. Agents for the Earth Closet fe1 dim-WF&Sun

PAPER HANGINGS. CHRISTY, CONSTANT & SHEPHERD, LATE CHRISTY, CONSTANT & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS. No. 501 Broadway, New York. Factory, 516 to 526 West 38d St. fe20 deod2mMW&F

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

J. S. Woolley, &c., against J. W. Craig's Adm'r, &c. [illegible]

Marshal's Sale.

William Goss against J. Fry Lawrence, &c. } In Chancery, No. 1,339.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1871, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit: A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., lying at the southwest corner of Main and Brook streets, [illegible] The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. fe22 d5

After the sale of the ground above mentioned, I will offer for sale the leasehold above mentioned, and the improvements thereon, consisting of two three-story bricks, well built. The lease has 15 years to run from April 1, 1871. fe23 d4* R. A. SHRADER.

Marshal's Sale.

Lucy B. Hedges, &c., against Andrew J. Nuckols. } In Chancery, No. 22,607.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1871, about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the following-described property, to-wit: A tract of land in Jefferson county, Ky., beginning at a stake or stone in the line between Dabney Taylor and Andrew J. Nuckols; [illegible] The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. fe22 d5

Marshal's Sale.

H. Zane, Trustee, against John Cross, &c., in Chancery, No. 22,420. H. C. Pindell against John Cross, in Chancery, No. 22,066.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1871, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit: 150 feet of ground on the south side of Kentucky street, and extending back 275 feet to Zane street, [illegible] The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. fe22 d5

Marshal's Sale.

L. R. Figg's Adm'r against W. W. Wyman, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,828.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1871, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit: A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., on the north side of Walnut street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, [illegible] The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. fe22 d5

Marshal's Sale.

D. F. Hogan against Wm. Leibyright & wife. } In Chancery, No. 23,906.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1871, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the following-described property, to-wit: [illegible] The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. fe22 d5

Marshal's Sale.

G. W. Reasor, Assignee of Jas. A. Reasor, against Jas. A. Reasor & others. } In Chancery, No. 22,325.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1871, about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months: The tract of land in the pleadings mentioned, being the remainder of the tract of 186 acres, 1 rood, and 11 poles, embraced in the deed from Jas. A. Reasor to G. W. Reasor as Trustee, after excluding the 70 acres sold to William Stucky. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. fe22 d5

DRY GOODS.

Percales and Jaconets.

10 BALES solid colored French Jaconets; 15 bales solid colored French Percales; 10 cases printed Pacific Percales; 5 cases printed English Percales; Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., fe19 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Ginghams.

10 CASES Middlesex Domestic Ginghams; 10 cases Amoskeag do do; 5 cases solid Check Scotch do; 5 cases Fancy do do do; 3 cases Black and White Scotch Ginghams; Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., fe19 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Plaid Osnaburgs.

5 CASES Tennessee Plaid Osnaburgs; 5 cases Texas do do; 10 cases Tallapoosa do do; 5 cases Alabama do do; 5 cases Park do do; Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., fe19 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Cloths and Cassimeres.

3 CASES Boys' Fancy Cassimeres; 2 cases Boys' Check do; 3 cases Middlesex Fancy do; 3 cases Middlesex Plain do; 3 cases Black French Doeskins; 3 cases do do Cloths; Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., fe19 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

PRINTING

Having become the purchaser of the Courier-Journal Job Rooms, I am now, with the extensive facilities at my command, enabled to do every variety of JOB PRINTING promptly and at the very lowest prices. I have added a large stock of NEW TYPES, and will continue to receive all the NEW STYLES as soon as they are issued, which will give my customers advantages that have not been heretofore enjoyed in Louisville. RAILROAD Printing done at the lowest prices. STEAMBOAT Printing in all styles and colors. J. H. STACKHOUSE. Office in Second Story Courier-Journal Buildings. fe3 dtf

REGALIA AND SCARF TRIMMINGS. FANCY DRESS AND MILITARY GOODS. THEATRICAL AND CIRCUS EMPORIUM. MARSHALS' HATS. FLAGS, BANNERS, &c. SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE, NO. 46 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK. GOODS SENT C. O. D. EVERYWHERE. fe13 d1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar.

26 HHDS choice N. O. Sugar received on consignment [illegible]

I HAVE a No. [illegible]

Marion Circuit Court—February Term.

Emma Leon and Solomon Leon—Petition Ex Parte.

ORDERED—That the petition in this cause be now filed of record. [illegible] fe23 d10 [illegible] JACKSON, Clerk. By W. C. WOODS, D. C.

Seed Potatoes.

1,200 BARRELS Seeds, Early Rose, London Lady, White Peachblow and Buckeye, for sale by SMITH, STURGEON & CO. fe21 d12 [illegible] Fourth street.

Seed Oats.

3500 BUSHELS No. 1 White; 1,500 do Black; 300 do Norway, guaranteed; 1,500 do Surprise, guaranteed. Additional and constant supplies will be received and for sale by fe13 d12 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Notice.

MRS. A. CHANWILL, No. 28 West Jefferson st., teacher of Vocal Music, Piano, and Guitar. Guitar taught in three months. ja31 dim*

Notice.

CITY WEIGHER AND INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.—On and after this date, and until further notice, I will be found at my office, No. 1 [illegible] street, between Main and the river, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. Parties desiring my services as Weigher or Inspector will please call as above. Respectfully, JOHN C. GIES. Louisville, Ky., Jan. 4—dtf

Copper Whisky.

150 BBLS Copper Whisky, from 5 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BURKHARD, No. 71 Main street, [illegible] Second and Third.

MEDICINES.

DR. B. ABRAHAMS has been appointed Agent in this city for the sale of the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES. Keeps a full supply on hand, and will fill all orders promptly. No. 28 West Jefferson st., between Third and Fourth. fe2 deodim

RHEUMATISM.

Hammon's Rheumatic Cure. THE best and most reliable article in the market for [illegible] Rheumatic affections. For sale by all druggists. [illegible] LLOYD, Sole Agent. [illegible]

GRIMAULT AND CO., Chemists to the Court, 45, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

FRENCH MEDECINES

DR. LERAS'

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON

Clear as spring water and tasteless, has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, dismenorrhoea, anemia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

ASTHMA

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections especially when Belladonna, stramonium and opium have failed to give relief.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO

CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature: GRIMAULT AND CO.

NO MORE DIFFICULT OR PAINFUL DIGESTION

BURIN DU BUISSON

DIGESTIVE LOZENGES.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed, by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangement of the digestive functions, such as gastritis, gastralgia, long and laborious digestions, wind in the stomach and bowels, emaciation, jaundice and complaints of the liver and loins. They are considered by physicians as being superior to the celebrated Vichy Lozenges. Agents in Louisville, ja18 d&wFly PETER, POWERS & COOPER.

HOTELS.

Mrs. JO. B. ALEXANDER, C. B. HATCHER.

NATIONAL HOTEL, Refitted and Furnished. Corner Fourth and Main streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. Fare $2 50 per Day. fe8 dtf ALEXANDER & HATCHER, Prop'rs.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky. U. S. HOTEL, Louisville, Ky. BURTON & STOCKTON, Proprietors. This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED. oc17 dly

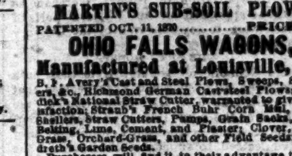
C. C. WILLARD, EBBITT HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C. oc9 dly

LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS, Late Governor of Ky. BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office at 165 [illegible] side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE above law firm, composed of Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court and the United States District Court, in which last named Court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky. Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured. We have moved our office to No. 165, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the court-house. ja1 dtf

CANOON'S SEED SOWER. Price, $5. Warranted.



MARTIN'S SUB-SOIL PLOW. PATENTED OCT. 11, 1870. PRICE, $8.

OHIO FALLS WAGONS, Manufactured at Louisville, Ky. B. F. Avery's Cast and Steel Plows, Sweeps, Scrapers, &c., Richmond German Corn-Shellers; [illegible] National Straw Cutter, warranted to give satisfaction; Straub's French Buhr Corn Mill, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Pumps, Grain Sacks, Gum Belting, Lime, Cement, and Plaster; Clover, Blue Grass, Orchard-Grass, and other Field Seeds; Landreth's Garden Seeds. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying. J. D. BONDURANT, Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth sts., north side, No. 141, ja8 d&w2m Louisville, Ky.

BARKHOUSE BROS. & CO., Formerly Dorn, Barkhouse & Co., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Kentucky Whiskies, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, fe12 eod3m No. 89 Main st., LOUISVILLE, KY.

CABLE SCREW WIRE BOOTS & SHOES, THE BEST IN THE MARKET. For sale by all Dealers. ja25 dim

Hardware and Cutlery. MECHANICS' and Farmers' Tools, Builders' Hardware, &c., at reduced prices. 73 Third street. ja30 SuTuFrim A. McBRIDE.

COAL. W. L. MURPHY & CO., 38½ Third street, near Main, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PITTSBURG, PEACOCK, POMEROY, and CANNEL COAL. fe13 dtf

Dew d'Andes Acknowledged the BEST known PERFUME! FOR sale by WM. M. BUTLER & CO., Druggists, S. W. cor. Third and Jefferson sts., Louisville, Ky., sole agents for the city. fe2 deod2m

PIANOS, ORGANS & Musical Goods. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, Wholesale and Retail. D. P. FAULDS, au26 deodtf 78 Main Street, bet. Second and Third.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until Tuesday, the [illegible] day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., to construct the following work: [illegible] Breckinridge street, from the east side of [illegible] street to [illegible], 22 feet on each side for sidewalks, curbing, paving the carriage-way with the Nicolson wooden paving, and block-paving the gutters. The above work to be done according to the general ordinance regulating the same. Bond, with approved security required, and separate bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for each piece of work. [illegible] Mayor's Office, Feb. [illegible]

Sealed Proposals for a Bridge Over the Tombigbee.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the County Board of Supervisors, give public notice that they will receive, until the 1st day of April next, proposals for the building of a bridge over the Tombigbee River [illegible].

LOCATION. [illegible]

DESCRIPTION. [illegible]

PROPOSALS. [illegible]

TERMS. [illegible]

Bidders will forward their plans and specifications marked "Plans and Specifications," to Bridge Commissioners, care of Wm. H. Clopton, Aberdeen, Miss., to be opened and examined at any time after receipt; their bids, specifying price, terms, &c., to be forwarded in a separate envelop marked "Proposal," to remain sealed until the 1st of April next. The undersigned will be pleased to receive the cards and circulars of builders, and correspond with them in relation to anything in connection with this bridge. W. H. CLOPTON, J. H. ANDERSON, FINIS E. LITTLE, W. H. SAUNDERS, H. DILLINGHAM, fe20 dtmbisextSu Commissioners.

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c., a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—he has more experience in his speciality than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases. [illegible]

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION. MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, [illegible] Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition. Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN. The Great Soothing Remedy. [illegible]

AVOID QUACKS—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York.

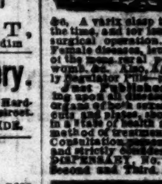
DR. RICHAU'S Golden Remedies.—Use these only, and save time, health, and money. $1,000 reward for any case of disease in any stage which they fail to cure. DR. RICHAU'S Golden Balsam, No. 1, cures Ulcers, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Mouth, Sore Eyes, Cutaneous Eruptions, Copper-colored Blotches, Soreness of the Scalp, Scrofula, &c. It is the greatest Renovator, Alterative, and Blood Purifier known—removes all mercury from the system, and leaves the blood pure and healthy. DR. RICHAU'S Golden Balsam, No. 2, cures mercurial affections, rheumatism in all its forms, and gives immediate relief in all cases. Price of either No. 1 or 2 $5 per bottle, or two for $9. DR. RICHAU'S Golden Antidote, a radical cure for all urinary derangements. Price $3 per bottle. DR. RICHAU'S Golden Elixir d'Amour, a radical cure for nervous or general debility in old or young, imparting energy with wonderful effect. Price $5 per bottle, or two for $9. Send money by Express, or order goods through your Druggist, and you will meet with no loss. Prompt attention paid to all correspondents. None genuine without the name of "Dr. Richau's Golden Remedies, D. B. Richards, Sole Proprietor," blown in glass of bottles. Address DR. D. B. RICHARDS, 228 Varick street, New York. For sale by WM. W. SMITH, Sixth and Market streets, Louisville, Ky. no23 d&W&Fcowly

DOCTOR WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles St. LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY OTHER [illegible]

DR. GATES' PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY. THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. [illegible]

TO THE LADIES. We are agents for Madame Caprand's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for all female irregularities [illegible]. Also M. LeCraux French Powders, guaranteed. Price by mail $2 and 2 stamps. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M. Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN, Consulting Physician, No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs. jl9 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

Galen's Head Dispensary, Established 1850, Chartered 1861,



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes, including gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, syphilis [illegible]. GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 72 West Jefferson street, between Second and Third, Louisville, Ky.

To Saddlers and Shoemakers. We have received the agency for the celebrated UNION WAX-THREAD SEWING MACHINE! Which we will sell at manufacturers' prices. McCREADY & MARTIN, Dealers in Leather and Shoe Findings, fe3 dimWF&Su 73 Fifth st., Louisville, Ky.

WM. HALLADAY has applied for a patent for making LIFE-PRESERVING MATTRESSES, adapted for both sea and river boats and ships, for the United States. Attached to spring bottoms and made to fit any size of room or state-room. He is now ready to take orders at 349 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

Weekly Courier-Journal.

[illegible]

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

St. Louis Express leaves Bridge Depot at 9 a. m. Returning, arrives at Bridge Depot at 11:30 p. m. Through Mail and Express leaves New Albany Depot at 6 a. m. Returning, arrives at Bridge Depot at 10:40 p. m.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
3:10 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:20 P. M.
3:20 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:15 P. M.
1:30 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:30 P. M.
11:20 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:25 A. M.
5:55 A. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:40 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:25 A. M.
4:55 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:05 A. M.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE. Sundays excepted.

Leave.		Arrive.
3:35 P. M.	Express (Daily)	11:30 A. M.
5:30 A. M.	Mixed Train (Daily)	[illegible]

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
[illegible]	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	[illegible]
6:45 P. M.	No. 3 Memphis & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	5:00 A. M.
12:20 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
3:25 A. M.	No. 13 Livingston Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	[illegible]
3:30 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	9:25 A. M.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.

Elizabethtown for Horse Branch Station, 56 Miles. Leave at 2:30 P. M. Arrive at 11:30 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Trains start from and arrive at Bridge Depot.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:35 A. M.	No. 15, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:15 A. M.
2:30 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
11:30 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.) Sunday special from Indianapolis.	11:55 P. M. / 1:40 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:15 A. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	Cincinnati (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	St. Louis (Daily)	6:45 P. M.
11:00 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:45 P. M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville —AND— MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE. Trains run to and from Louisville as follows: (Feb. 12, 1871.) [illegible] ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

THE Louisville, New Albany & Chicago RAILROAD. [illegible] R. G. MENTY, Gen'l Supt. S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A.

Louisville and Cincinnati SHORT-LINE R. R. [illegible]

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE North, East, and West, VIA THE Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line. J., M. & I. R. R. THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows: [illegible] HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Supt. S. B. CAREY, G. T. A. November 28, 1870.

CANDIDATES.

For the Legislature. Dr. JOHN WITHERSPOON is a candidate for the Legislature, for Anderson county. [illegible]

Register of Land Office. C. C. RODES, of Fayette county, is a candidate for [illegible]

Lieutenant Governor. We are authorized to announce Hon. [illegible] Allen as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, subject to the decision of the Democratic State Convention.

For Attorney General. Hon. JNO. RODMAN, of Franklin, is a candidate for Attorney General, subject to the Democratic State convention.

DENTISTRY.

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST, [illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

LOUISVILLE HALT HOUSE, [illegible]

LANE PAVID—Sheet-iron works, [illegible]

W. M. BROOKS' New Stock Yards, Sale and Feed Stables, Nos. 445, 447 and 449 Main st., MEMPHIS, TENN. [illegible] W. M. BROOKS.

PIANOS. HINZEN & ROSEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, [illegible] LOUISVILLE, KY.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

GARFIELD accuses Beck of attempting to "damnate the President with his fatal praise."

ULYSSES GRANT drives a span of horses as well as any man in the business. G'lang! Lick behind!

THERE is a newspaper in Pennsylvania called the Lycoming Standard. It's Republican, of course.

THE expression, "Winning golden opinions," originally appeared in the Louisville Commercial's Table Talk.

ANNA DICKINSON advertised herself in St. Louis as "the most gifted and eloquent woman in the world." Anna is nothing if not modest.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND describes Borie as "of Philadelphia, a very respectable man of the greatest consequence in the bosom of his family."

Lydia Mason, of Kentucky, crimped her hair with a too hot iron, and now goes bald. Up this way ladies take off their hair to crimp it.—[Boston Post.

THE Nation remarks: "What can be the mental condition of an orator who holds up N. P. Banks as an example of what abstinence from cigars may do for a man, to a generation which knows Bismarck to be a smoker?"

FOUR winds that waft and sweep over, Memphis is peculiar. The Appeal says: "It is possible, even probable, that Nilsson will electrify the music-loving people of Memphis by songs sung more charmingly than any that were ever wafted by winds that sweep over this city."

FROM Beecher: "Round came the north wind and swept down upon the rosebud, saying, 'Give me a kiss.' But the rosebud answered 'No!' Round came the east wind and swept down upon the rosebud, saying, 'Give me a kiss.' But the rosebud answered 'No!' Then came the south wind, blowing mildly and lovingly, and the rosebud kissed it."

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislation Goes Forward—The Question of Adjournment—Court of Appeals—Railroad Charters—State House of Reform—&c.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, KY., February 23d, 1871.

It will be seen by referring to the report of proceedings that the Legislature has been quite busy to-day. A number of bills of more or less interest have been under consideration and some of them disposed of. Sir Tite Barnacle and the circumlocution office were hardly in their usual force and effect during the morning session, though their influence was by no means unfelt.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

Senator Vallandingham called up the motion entered for a reconsideration of the vote of concurrence in the House resolution providing for an adjournment on Wednesday next, March 1st. It must now be apparent, he said, to every Senator that the important business for which the present session was convened could not possibly be disposed of by that time. The really essential legislation of the session had not thus far been acted upon. Nothing had been done toward the relief of the State's financial embarrassments, and other measures of perhaps equal importance remained yet in embryo. The concurrence of the Senate in the House resolution was reconsidered by a vote of 21 yeas to 10 nays. On the suggestion of Mr. Carlisle, the further consideration of the question of adjournment was postponed to Tuesday next.

THE HOUSE GROWING INDUSTRIOUS.

This morning a resolution was adopted by the House providing that the morning session shall commence at 9 a. m. and conclude at 1½ p. m.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The Court of Appeals convened this morning; present, Justices Peters, Lindsey, and Hardin. An order was made, in consideration of the feeble health of Judges Robertson and Hardin, adjourning the court to April 4th, the docket to be made out accordingly.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

If all the charters asked for and obtained really represented railroads, we should hardly have ground enough left in the State to raise potatoes and cabbages. Several bills for the chartering of railroad companies were enacted by the Senate to-day.

NEGRO TESTIMONY "BY CONSENT."

The bill to which I referred in my yesterday's letter providing for the introduction of witnesses, without respect to race or color, by consent of parties in action, was reported in the House to-day. In reporting it the chairman of the committee, Mr. Chrisman, of Wayne, explained that the proposed law was in the interests of white men, and for the protection of the judges of the Commonwealth. He knew, he said, that the House was adverse to negro testimony; it had proved such to be the case by a very decisive vote on a recent occasion; but he would submit that it was gross injustice to require a judge so to rule as to subject him to fine and imprisonment by the Federal courts.

Why will not the Legislature prove itself equal to the situation by the enactment of a law admitting the testimony of negroes for all it is worth in our State courts?

STATE HOUSE OF REFORM.

Col. R. K. White, who has done so much for the establishment of the State House of Reform, has been in Frankfort a considerable portion of the session, laboring, as one of the commissioners in conjunction with Mr. Hudson, of the Building Committee, to get a bill through the Legislature making such an appropriation as is necessary for its establishment on a permanent footing. I regret to say that the House reduced the amount asked for from $45,000 to $25,000 in the bill passed yesterday. The Senate to-day concurred in the House bill, as the best, perhaps, that could be done under the circumstances. It will all come right, however, in the end. The House of Reform has thus far been most judiciously managed, and if this Legislature declines furnishing the means essential to making it what it should be the next is sure to do it.

MORE ANTI-LIQUOR LEGISLATION.

Considering the number of "cocktails," "straights," "punches," and "toddies," dispensed by that most accomplished of barkeepers, Jimmy Duffy, of the Capital Hotel, and his assistants, and the demijohns and baskets of champagne that are opened, to say nothing of the thriving business driven by others in the same line of business, the proclivity of the present Legislature for anti-liquor legislation is rather peculiar. The last entry on the docket is a bill passed by the House authorising the counties of Clark and Montgomery to decide by vote at the August election whether any license for the sale of liquor shall be granted.

ABOUT NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

The members of the House of Representatives, notwithstanding the anxiety of some of them on the subject, and the instructions given the door-keeper and sergeant-at-arms, are still in Cimmerian darkness respecting the identity of the Cincinnati Enquirer's Frankfort correspondent. Not only are members of the House curious about the matter, but Senators and the people of Frankfort, who, it is well known, ordinarily take scarcely any interest at all in affairs appertaining to the Legislature, continue to evince an interest scarcely commensurate with the subject. "Who is 'Jake?'" is asked of your correspondent and others on all sides, and thus far without any satisfactory solution of the problem. The Enquirer of yesterday was bought by a great many people who are not, as a rule, in the habit of consulting the columns of that very respectable tortoise of journalism either for news or political information, but in vain were its pages scanned. Editorially it was dumb as an oyster on the subject of the expulsion of its special correspondent, and though in its Frankfort dispatches bare mention was made of what had been done, yet the reader looked in vain for a reply from "Jake." The fact is, I rather suspect the Enquirer correspondent, whoever he is, has no come-back in him, and that the instructive and critical letters of "Jake" from the capital of Kentucky will be known no more henceforth and forever—that is, known as "Jake's" letters. Your correspondent, representing as he has the honor of doing, the first and livest—I hope I will be pardoned for the use of the term, which, though somewhat savoring of slang, is eminently expressive—public journal of the West, has, during his somewhat extended experience as a legislative correspondent, been in the habit of speaking alike of members and of what is done by them without fear, favor, or partiality, and he proposes to "fight it out on that line," regardless of consequences. He has found it his duty at times to censure in no measured terms sins of omission or commission on the part of our legislators, and in certain rare instances even to attack particular members, impugning their motives and conduct. In this he has, however, always in the past, as he will always seek in the future to do, tried to be just and decorous in his criticisms and comments, never losing sight of his responsibility and accountability to any party considering himself personally aggrieved. A newspaper correspondent has no right to employ scurrilous language regarding legislators and their acts, but legislatures and legislators are unquestionably legitimate subjects of criticism, and no one who is either too amiable or too timid to pitch into them when they happen to deserve it is fit to be entrusted with the duties of correspondent.

VERY PROPER.

Mr. Chrisman, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, to-day reported a bill from the House, originally introduced by Mr. Atherton, of Larue, prohibiting any State officer from taking a fee to procure or prevent the passage of any measure before the General Assembly. No one can, or at least no one ought to, object to the passage of a prohibitory law of the kind proposed.

FRANKFORT TAKEN ABACK.

The rejection of the capital extension appropriation yesterday by the House was wholly unexpected by the Frankfort public, and has produced quite a sensation. Members may expect Frankfort influence and Frankfort seductions henceforth to be in full force and effect. Z.

OUR TROPICAL TOY.

San Domingo as Seen by the New York Correspondents—A Wonderful Country and a People who are Peculiar.

SOME CHOICE SKETCHES.

The New York papers of the 21st are crowded with correspondence from San Domingo. We give below the cream of the best of the letters:

[World Letter.]

SAMANA BAY—A BEAUTIFUL SCENE.

Shall I say one word now of the exceeding beauty of the scene which burst upon us at noon to-day when we came in full view of the entrance to Samana Bay? As we drew near the land the cliffs presented a bold but as bare an appearance also as the shores of the islands of the Greek Archipelago, or of antique and arid Epirus. The estimable General Sigel, who stood with a pair of compasses in one hand and an opera-glass in the other near me on the deck at that moment, fell into a passion of sighing at the sterile prospect. But we steered steadily inward, turned Balandra Head, a striking bluff of a rich, red hue, and lo! there stretched before us a glorious amphitheater of hills, terrace upon terrace, green as the Tyrol, and waving with all tropical foliage. Along the sunny beaches the feathery cocoa-nuts tossed their magnificent, pendulous plumes. Higher up dense forests of shining trunks and drooping leaves were broken here and there by clear, bright spaces where rose, white and smiling, some settler's hut, and along the loftiest ridges there mingled with the stately [illegible] royal palms the fluttering shimmer of the silvery cecropias. General Sigel soared in an instant from the deeps of abject despair to the heights of ardent delight. Really, Samana Bay, seen in clear weather and in good case, is a spectacle lovely enough to excuse a certain amount of heady enthusiasm on the part of devout believers in the wisdom of tropical annexations in general and of the annexation of Santo Domingo in particular. Whether a nearer inspection in cooler blood will maintain even the spirit of General Sigel at this exalted point of the thermometer remains, however, to be seen.

Let me here note that, so far as I now perceive, the flag of freedom waves here only over a single small island—the Carenero, used as a coaling station. We see another starry standard hoisted also on the shore, but it seems that this is only a private affair, and represents not the government but one of the people of the United States—Mr. Burr, of Rockport, Mass.

[Tribune Letter.]

SANTO DOMINGO CITY—RECEPTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS—WADE'S TALK WITH BAEZ.

Santo Domingo city is nothing but a ruin. I have been here now two days, and have searched vainly for a new house, a fresh brick, a newly-quarried stone or a lately-sawed scantling. Apparently there is not in the whole city a structure that is not two hundred years old. All the houses bear the proof of great age. Crumbling stones, concrete falling to decay, ivy and other vines clinging to the walls, moss and mold and discoloration everywhere. Every street is but a copy of its fellows. Its houses are like prisons, with thick walls, massive doors and barred windows. But the Tribune readers are familiar with descriptions of this ancient town, and I am glad to leave it in its decay for the story of the present.

President Baez and his three chief ministers came to the national palace about 10½ o'clock, with the expectation of receiving the Commissioners at 11; but, owing to some unlucky mismanagement, the Commissioners, who had been ready to move for some time, did not set out from their lodging until after 11. A tedious three-quarters of an hour was endured by the Dominican dignitaries in chat with newspaper correspondents and the other guests who, as followers in the suite of the Commission, occupied many of the rooms of the palace. It was 11¾ o'clock when the three Commissioners—accompanied by Mr. Fred. Douglass, General Sigel, Mr. Burton and a few others—entered the principal splendid apartment of the palace, which was set apart on this day as a reception room, its lofty ceiling resounding to the tramp of every foot on the floor of tesselated marble, and the stately figures of the two parties—Baez and his Cabinet and Mr. Wade and his coadjutors—multiplied by the immense mirrors upon all the walls, seemed a throng as numerous as the court which in ancient days was brought to the palaces of Santo Domingo by Don Diego Columbus.

Each Commissioner in turn was presented to President Baez, whose manner throughout the interview was affable and polished. Mr. Wade then read the following address:

ADDRESS OF THE COMMISSION.

MR. PRESIDENT: We have the honor to place in your hands an autograph letter of the President of the United States, which will explain to you the object of our mission. Your Excellency will see that it is a mission of peace and good will. We come under instructions from the Congress, commissioned by the President, of the United States, to make sundry inquiries regarding the republic of which you are the Chief Magistrate. These instructions explain themselves. We trust we shall be received as friends, and afforded such facilities for the prosecution of our inquiries as may be necessary. Accept from and through us the most cordial wishes of the people of the United States for the lasting peace and prosperity of the Dominican republic.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S LETTER

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1871.

His Excellency, B. Baez, President of the Republic of Santo Domingo:

SIR: In accordance with a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress of the United States, I have appointed three distinguished citizens of the United States, to-wit: the Hon. B. Wade, for many years a Senator; President A. D. White, Cornell University; and Dr. S. G. Howe, distinguished for his philanthropy, learning and services in relieving the blind and the mute of much of the monotony of life natural to their infirmities by opening to them the world of letters, as Commissioners to visit the republic of Santo Domingo, and to obtain the information called for by the resolution. Associated with the Commission is also Judge A. A. Burton, Secretary to the same, a gentleman who has honored his country by serving it in a diplomatic capacity. I beg to introduce these gentlemen, and to ask for them your kind offices. With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

President Baez replied, in Spanish, as follows:

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT BAEZ.

GENTLEMEN: I have received with much pleasure the autograph note which his Excellency, President Grant, has sent me through so highly appreciated a medium. I understand that your mission, ordered by the Congress of the United States, is one absolutely of peace. This is the aspiration and object of this republic; one of the grand motives which has produced these negotiations. Our people desire the pacification of the country, the development of its riches by means of labor, and to see guaranteed the existence, liberty and property of the citizens. You may count on the most ample and absolute liberty in the exercise of your Commission. The government offers whatever data you may consider necessary, and will take especial pleasure in giving you every satisfaction. In making your investigations as to the spontaneity of the resolution of the Dominican people, we desire ardently that you will consult, not only the immense majority in favor of annexation, but also those who are opposed.

The group then took seats at the north end of the room—at first in stiff and formal row, according to rank, but soon breaking up into little groups of three or four, who engaged in animated conversation. On one side Mr. Delmonte, Minister of Justice and Education, and Mr. Gautier, Secretary of State, were engaged with Dr. Howe, Gen. Sigel, and Fred. Douglass; on the other, President Baez and Mr. Wade, President White and others. Baez spoke in French fluently and accurately. President White was interpreter between him and Mr. Wade. Omitting compliments, there will be some interest in this, the first conversation between the Dominican President and the Ohio statesman, who spoke for the United States.

President Baez—Our trouble, sir, in this whole negotiation, from the commencement, has not been with our own people. At the first mention of annexation they were well pleased; but not so our neighbors. We found that we must at once prepare to defend the Dominican Republic from a Haytian invasion—our old and often-repeated source of trouble. The Haytians were determined to prevent, if possible, our alliance or union with the United States.

Mr. Wade—Are not many of the Dominican people with Cabral?

President Baez—Far from it. Let me explain. We ask for protection. Why? Not to protect Dominicans from Dominicans, but from Hayti, which outnumbers us and is hostile to us. Cabral, about whom so much is said in the United States, and so little here, is really not at the head of discontented Dominicans; but he is with a force of Haytians, a few other foreigners, and a very small number of persons related to or connected with himself. He is of little importance. The force is Haytian; its officers are Haytians. He does not command it, in fact; but a Haytian General is in command. The Haytian Government, by his aid, is making as vigorous a demonstration as possible, just at this particular time, in order to affect the people of the United States, and prevent the neighboring Dominican republic from being united with a strong power.

Mr. Wade—Your statement is something new to me, and will be new to most of our people. Is it entirely certain?

President Baez—Beyond question, and perfectly well known to us here. Here are several letters received from there recently. [He showed two letters recently received from the Haytian frontier, and confirming his statement.] These and plenty of similar proofs that you can have at any time show that what you hear of as Cabral's movement, so far from being an insurrection of the Dominican people, is really a war upon that people by a Haytian invasion. Cabral has a dozen or two of men whom he has gathered from abroad, and perhaps as many from this country; but he is with a Haytian force, which is commanded by a Haytian General—General Camollien.

We ascertained on the frontier that an envoy came from Nissage Saget, who is at the head of the Haytian Government, to Cabral, bringing word that this time had been selected for a demonstration against the Dominican Republic, in order to prevent the consummation of the friendly relations between the Dominican and the American Republic. This Embassador was Jno. Lynch, a colored man of American origin; he carried instructions to Cabral to make the greatest effort he could to rouse some of the Dominican people, by the aid of the Haytian force, appealing to them with the idea that this annexation movement was a mask; that its real purpose was to take all power from the blacks and colored people, and place all in the hands of the whites.

Mr. Wade—Cabral has created so much. He must have a considerable force. How many men in reality has he now?

President Baez—There is one regiment about full with him now, and he is expecting two or three others to come to his aid. He is on the frontier just inside the Haytian line, as shown on the map. His present position is about 60 miles west of Azua.

Mr. Wade—The people seem to be very quiet about here. Are they generally so.

President Baez—Our people are quiet and peaceable; they are orderly, and take no part in this affair. As the Haytian force, with which Cabral is, advances, the Dominicans have all fallen back in this direction. The insurrection is a pretense; it is, in fact, an invasion.

Well, how do you Northern gentlemen like our climate?

President White—It is delightful. We came from snow and cold winds so recently that this warmth is very welcome.

Mr. Wade—You were good enough to offer us hospitality and very fine quarters in this palace. I hope a full explanation has been made of the reason why we did not like to take possession of a palace.

President Baez—Yes, yes; I understand that perfectly well. I see a strong reason why you might not wish to accept the use of a palace. You will, of course, preserve your perfect independence in making your inquiries. I wish you to gain all the knowledge that can possibly be obtained from all sorts of people—understand their wants and feelings. What they mostly desire is security against invasion. Every two or three years comes an invasion from Hayti, and we wish tranquility. Our people are quiet and friendly to each other. Here there is equality among all the people—perfect equality before the law. Of course, any one may in his social life, in his own house, indulge such prejudices as he pleases; but in the country, as a nation, and before the law, there is perfect equality among races.

Mr. Wade—Your invitation to us to consult with all parties shows that you have full confidence in the justice of your own cause.

President Baez—Perfectly, perfectly. I have myself done what has been called a very bold thing. In order to obtain the expression of the true sentiment of the people, I sent out to have an election held with a perfectly free vote, and the people responded in the same spirit.

Dr. White—The commissioners desire to have an interview with you at such time as will be convenient in order to discuss various questions. What time will suit you?

President Baez—I will be ready at any time to meet you at ten minutes' notice, and to confer with you upon any subject.

Mr. Wade—Where will it be best to meet? Shall we come together here?

President Baez—I think not. We can meet and converse in plain republican fashion without coming to a palace, either at your house or at my house. I shall be very glad to have you come to my house.

Here they rose, and the interview ended with an exchange of civilities.

[Herald Letter.]

HOW PRESIDENT BAEZ LOOKS.

General Baez welcomed me in good French, and spoke occasionally in bad English. He is a short, slight made man, of forty-eight or fifty years of age apparently, dresses well and has a gracious manner. He is a light mulatto, with the negro kink of hair. There is good nature and cunning blended in his expression. He is evidently an intelligent and educated man. He was particularly desirous to impress me with the boundless natural resources of the country, richness of the soil, the general wish of the people for annexation and the weakness of the Cabralists and opponents of annexation. According to his account, all is promising and glorious for the United States in St. Domingo if we annex the country. He hoped we should go to Azua, which, he says, is surprisingly rich, and he spoke of sugar cane there that was planted before he was born which now yields abundantly.

CONVERSATION WITH THE PRESIDENT.

I called the President's attention to the enormous grant of land—one-fifth of all the public land in the country—as a survey grant to Fabens. He seemed to regard this as a valid grant, and argued that the services rendered and to be rendered by Fabens and the company associated with him are a *quid pro quo* for such a vast territory. In a conversation I had with Mr. Delmonte, the Minister of Justice, who is a white man, I found that he also regarded the grant as valid. Mr. Delmonte said, however, when I remarked that this stupendous grant of a tenth of the whole territory of the republic might prove an obstacle to annexation, that President Baez regretted it had been made. Fabens has taken care to keep up a show, at least, of fulfilling the conditions of the grant, for he has here a geologist and surveyor from the United States. This has all the appearance of a stupendous job, and it is hardly to be supposed the shrewd men at the head of the Government would concede so much without having a large personal interest in it. Surveying the country is a vague sort of matter, and to get a fifth of the public lands, which amount to a tenth of the whole country, if not more, for keeping a little surveying party in St. Domingo, must be an exceedingly profitable business should annexation take place. Well might Fabens write a book and work like a beaver for annexation. This is one of the embarrassing legacies that would be entailed upon us if we take St. Domingo. Why is it that General Cazneau, Mrs. Cazneau, Fabens, Sullivan and other speculators, who have been so active in working up this annexation scheme, are out of the country just at the time the Commission is here? All are across the sea, in one place or another.

OPINION ABOUT "JOBS."

Though there may be no jobs, as far as our Government officials are concerned, in land speculations at the town and inner bay of Samana, the lease of the late coaling island and privileges of the bay to the United States for $150,000 a year looks very much like a job. This is an enormous sum of money for such property and privileges. Fifty thousand dollars a year would be too much, and the Dominican Government probably would have been glad to have got less. Others besides Baez, there is reason to suspect, have their hands in this job. One year's rent of this lease ought to be enough to buy up nearly all the land around the harbor.

A SPEECH BY FRED DOUGLASS.

Fred Douglass made a characteristic speech in the little plaza yesterday to the denizens of Samana. Notice had been given two or three days previously that he would speak. About 150 people—men and children—were there to listen to the colored orator, and about half of them understood what he said. He talked about the glory and greatness of the United States, and dwelt especially on the deliverance of the negroes from slavery. He asked them if they had heard of Sumner, Abraham Lincoln—the Moses of the negroes—or of other prominent abolition and radical leaders. He confessed the people knew little or nothing of these lights of the world, and thought this fact might hurt Mr. Sumner's feelings should that distinguished Senator ever know of it. In truth, they do not know much of the world outside of their own neighborhood. There is one circumstance connected with this gathering worthy of notice. The padre sent his pulpit, with all the sacred emblems on it, out of the Catholic church facing the plaza, as a rostrum for Douglass. It was known, too, that Douglass was not a Catholic, and that his audience would be composed mostly of the colony of negro Methodists who came here from Philadelphia many years ago. This showed a liberality on the part of the old priest rarely witnessed in other countries, while at the same time it indicated the tolerance and kindly feeling existing among the people of different religious views here. It is a lesson that the people of more civilized and more advanced countries might learn something from. Douglass complained, however, of the stolidity or indifference of his audience. They did not cheer him. Public speaking was a novel thing to them, and they did not see the importance of it. Thus it will be seen our Commission has numerous vocations. The christianity of Fred Douglass is of a rather doubtful sort, and his missionary labors will be confined, probably, to the question of negro equality and the gospel of American politics. He is, however, a pretty smart fellow as well as a good speaker, and he gave the people good advice.

THE HARBOR OF SAMANA.

The entrance to the harbor could be well fortified on the small Levantados Islands on one side, and from the projecting cape of the mainland on the other. But it would cost millions to construct fortifications; almost all the materials for this purpose would have to be brought by ships, and probably from a great distance. If it be necessary to have a naval or coaling station in this part of the world, and it should not be found advisable to annex the whole of St. Domingo, might it not be better to buy the peninsula of Samana for $2,000,000, which is the price that has been named in some of the negotiations, than to pay the enormous sum of $150,000 a year for a mere coal depot of a few yards in extent, without sovereign power over the bay and territory? The peninsula, as it is called, is really an island. It was called by the French Presque Isle de Samana. The sea washes over to the gulf between the island and the mainland, and at times the water is deep enough for small vessels to pass through. This peninsula or island is about thirty miles long, and ten wide at the widest part. Nearly all of it has a rich soil. The population is sparse, and could hardly prove troublesome to the United States, which could not be said, perhaps, of the whole of St. Domingo, if that were annexed. After all, it is doubtful if the United States wants a naval station here, or if it would not be an unsuitable location for one. The Nantasket, Commander McCook, which was lying here when we arrived, sails with us to St. Domingo, and is now leading the way. We start with fine weather and a breeze, and expect to reach our destination to-morrow.

CABRAL MOVING.

The President has notified the Commissioners that Cabral was near Azua with two regiments of Haytiens, and was waiting for three more regiments and some artillery to make an extensive demonstration. The Commissioners have requested of the President to furnish a safe conduct to Cabral or whomever else they may desire to have brought here, for the purpose of questioning them relative to annexation, to which Baez has given his consent. Doubtless a party will therefore be sent after him. There is some commotion here relative to his present actions, and it is further understood that certain English cruisers and merchants at Porta Plata are disposed to aid him in preventing annexation.

WADE'S IMPRESSION OF BAEZ.

Baez has undoubtedly created a favorable impression upon Mr. Wade, who remarked this morning that he believed him to be honest and patriotic. There is one reliable piece of information which I have just received, which is an evidence of his honest intentions, viz:

A FINANCIAL OPERATION.

A short time since a Mr. Hartmont, an Englishman, acting in an official capacity, which he managed to have conferred upon him by Baez, negotiated for a loan of £850,000. The terms were exceedingly complicated, and were of a nature to effectually deceive the borrowers. A certain amount was to be paid by the 1st of December and the remainder in installments. The interest was to be taken out of the installments as they were paid. The parties failed to perform their part of the contract in furnishing the requisite amount due by the 1st of December, when the prospect of the United States stepping in to annex the country stimulated the cupidity of the operators, and they immediately forwarded $50,000 by the Tybee. Poor as was the Government, President Baez refused to allow the money to land, and sent it back again to the agents in New York for fear of its conflicting with the prospects of annexation. At the same time they were sadly in need of money to meet their expenses. I mention this to show that the Government here is trying to prevent any additional amount of debt for the United States to assume in case of annexation.

[Tribune Letter.]

TRANSPORTATION—PRICES—MONEY—MODES OF SUBSISTENCE.

As there are no roads there are naturally no wagons, and the only thing approaching a vehicle, that I have seen, is a wheel-barrow, brought from the United States. The only mode of land transportation is on ox or bullock. The loads of course are small. They are packed in bags made of bark, and slung across the animal's back. Water transportation is done by means of clumsy "dug-outs," or boats, fashioned from the light and soft trunk of the ceiba tree. Rude and awkward as they are, the negroes handle them with great dexterity, and manage to urge them at considerable speed.

The price of labor—such as the labor may be—is $1 or $1 25 in United States coin. But this standard of value is entirely the product of the annexation scheme. Before the excitement on this subject sprang up one could hardly say that anything had a price. Labor was either borrowed and returned in labor at some future time, or repaid in produce or store goods. There was no circulating medium, practically speaking. The currency issued by Baez and his predecessors can be bought by the bushel at the value of waste paper. Gen. Boynton obtained for one good dollar about $1,000 in Haytien and Dominican paper currency. He bought a few copper coins, also, as curiosities, and the shop-keeper wrapped them up in $20 bills of Santo Domingo. Another man said he had possessed about $15,000 in bills, but he had used a good deal of it for wrapping paper. So you see whatever else the people may expect from the United States, they evidently don't expect us to redeem their paper money. The prices of fruits, vegetables and all products of the country are governed entirely by the market, and the market depends entirely upon the ships. When there are no vessels in the harbor, the cost of everything is merely nominal. At such times speculators buy up everything at low rates, for the people must sell their fruits or see them spoil on their hands, and as soon as a cargo is collected it is shipped to a northern port. Thus, when the market is good, cocoanuts sell here for $1 25 or $2 a hundred, bananas for 50 cents a bunch, each bunch containing from 70 to 110, pine-apples for 5 cents a piece, coffee for 20 cents a pound, sweet potatoes for $1 a bushel, rice in the husk for $3 a barrel. Wheat is not raised, and flour sells for five cents a pound. Wheat bread, therefore, is very rare, but whenever you get it, you get it very good. The people generally live on fruits and vegetables. The staples of their diet are plaintains, which are excellent fried, yams, sweet potatoes, cocoanuts, pines, bananas, oranges, tomatoes, egg-plants, and sometimes salt fish. Fresh fish is never seen—whether the waters do not supply it, or the people are too lazy to catch it, I cannot say. The better classes have meat about twice a week, cattle being raised in small numbers on the high lands; but beef sells for eight or ten cents a pound—which is far beyond the means of the poor—and besides it is hard to keep in this climate. Everybody keeps poultry, and when there are ships in port chickens are worth 50 cents apiece and eggs 30 cents a dozen. But as soon as the last vessel shows her stern to the rickety little fort at the east end of the village, down tumbles all commerce, and the people become frightfully lavish in the use of their remaining stock of beef and eggs. Just now the provision market is so lively that even the dogs are reduced to a vegetable diet, and to see the wretched dogs of Samana eating bananas would be enough to make a New York street urchin howl with envy.

PRODUCTIONS.

I need hardly say that fruits are always in season, for they ripen all the year round. Cultivation, however, is so loose, and the popular ignorance of everything like farming is so profound, that it is impossible to ascertain how much of anything is raised or the average yield per acre. There are plantations of bananas and cocoanuts, but the plants are not generally set out systematically; they are stuck into the ground anywhere. The fruits most abundant are the orange, lemon, lime, cocoanut, cacao, banana, pine, alligator-pear, guava, and tamarind. Pine-apples are immensely large and rich. Some measure ten inches in diameter, and one of the naval officers was recently presented with a pine weighing twenty-seven pounds. All these fruits are found in practically unlimited quantities, the production being checked only by the difficulty of transportation. Apples, peaches, blackberries, strawberries and watermelons flourish on the mountains. Indian corn grows magnificently. Three crops are raised on the same land every year: two of these crops are each larger than an average crop in the States, besides being of the best quality. Mountain rice is abundant. Potatoes, yams, plaintains, cabbages, beets, turnips, cucumbers, lettuce, tomatoes, egg-plants, peas, beans, and I know not how many other culinary vegetables, are produced in perfection. On the subject of squashes, our countryman, Mr. Burr, is enthusiastic. The Santo Domingo squashes are the best squashes in the world. Last March Mr. Burr sent 1,500 pounds of this noble vegetable to the New York market and got 15 cents a pound for his cargo, and the labor of cultivation was almost nothing. They say there is always a market for squash in the United States. Still, intending immigrants will do well to remember that even squash can be overdone.

The reports of the value and variety of timber on the island are probably not exaggerated. The kinds most used for commercial purposes are mahogany, logwood, lignumvitæ, iron-wood and satin-wood, and these are said by the botanists of the expedition, as well as intelligent inhabitants with whom I have talked, to be of great abundance and large growth. Mr. Burr, who was a Union soldier and has lived here three years, says that the mahogany tree in this part of the island is from 1 foot to 6 feet in diameter; lignumvitæ 4 to 6 inches; satin-wood 6 to 15 inches; logwood 6 to 18 inches; iron-wood 12 to 30 inches. So far as I have learned, there are no saw-mills—though the water-power is abundant—and sawn timber is consequently imported. Indeed, no use at all is made of any of the mill streams. The climate and soil seem to be admirably suited to the sugar-cane, but the processes of extracting the juice are so bad the crop is not so valuable as it ought to be. The cane grows very rich and hardy, and I hear of a plantation which has been running 40 years without replanting, yet is still strong and healthy. Once in five years the stubble was cut and the land burnt over, but the soil has never been stirred. Plows are unheard of. The tobacco raised near Samana is very good—much better than our own—but it is esteemed inferior to that of the southern side of the island. I am an old and fastidious smoker, but I have no hesitation in pronouncing the 1 cent cigar of Samana better than you can get for 10 or 15 cents in New York, and the 2 cent cigar of Santo Domingo equal to the 25 cent Regalias or Partagas. The smoking tobacco would sell in the States for $1 50 or $2 a pound; here it brings 20 cents. It is too strong for the ordinary smoker, but its flavor is very fine. The inhabitants, of both sexes, chew tobacco a great deal, but do not manufacture the leaf for chewing purposes as we do. They have a highly sociable way of smoking, passing about a cigar from one to another, as the calumet is passed around at an Indian council. Indeed, it is considered grossly extravagant and profligate to smoke the whole of a cigar. While there are many ships in port, the population keeps itself in tobacco by picking up "stumps."

THE CLIMATE.

So much has been said about the danger of the climate that I have made some very close inquiries on this subject, and I am convinced that Santo Domingo is as healthy as any of our Southern States. Prof. Newcomb, who is familiar with the tropics, and has been charged with the duty of reporting on the health of the island, has ascertained from various sources—the town authorities, the priests and preachers, and others who would be likely to have information on the subject—that the population of the peninsula is about 3,000, and that during the year ending last month the deaths were 17 and the births over 300. This is not a bad exhibit for the Samana region at any rate. There is not a doctor nor a drug store in the village, so we could not get medical testimony, but I got the next thing to it; I went, with one of my companions, to the coffin-maker! You should have seen the expression, about equally compounded of horror and delight, with which he greeted us when we asked if he made coffins, and the eagerness with which he inquired, "Do you want one?" We replied that we were not in want of such an article just then, and proceeded to ask him a few questions. He spoke tolerable English. He was the only person in town who made coffins, and, during the year, he made only four! Of course this is not conclusive, for people who live without clothes may very well be buried without coffins; but I tell it as an incident. Dr. Newcomb believes, and, I think, the commission will so report, that white men and women may come here at proper seasons of the year with entire safety, and with entire safety remain as residents of this portion of the island. What may be the facts in other portions of the island must be left to the future. Of course, as in any change of climate, extra care should be taken for the first year or two. The temperature is not subject to sudden variation, but, it is needless to say, it is rather warm. Many of our party, however, are now wearing the same clothes they wore in Washington, Boston and New York, and in these clothes have indulged in such laborious exercise as climbing mountains and riding bulls. Prof. Blake has taken the temperature as often as possible, and records it as averaging from 76° to 80° Fahrenheit. Mr. Burr says that the thermometer rarely in the hottest weather exceeds 90°. The officers and crew of the Nantasket have been in these waters for fifteen months, and during that time have not lost a single man by death. In the sun the heat seems very great, but the shade is delightful, and the breeze is continuous. The negroes say that violent exercise in the middle of the day is very unwholesome—but then they have a rooted antipathy to violent exercise at all hours.

[Times Letter.]

AT SANTA BARBARA—THE STORES AND THEIR CONTENTS.

The Santa Barbara stores and shops contain a little of everything, and are kept generally by the foreigners and whites. There are calicoes and muslins on the shelves—bananas and oranges and cocoa-nuts in one corner—bread in another. The largest proportion of each establishment is usually devoted to a goodly array of bottles of porter and brandy and gin and wine, which is imported from St. Thomas. I have seen none of the natives drunk, however, but I am convinced that there must be a consumption for the liquor somewhere. The stores are like our own country stores, being a combination of the dry-goods merchant's and the druggist's. There is very little money in circulation except when a man-of-war is in the harbor, and in the market season. The whole business of the island is conducted on a system of barter. The farmer, for instance, when he wants a yard of calico or a bottle of whisky, gives in exchange for it double its worth in coffee or rice, which is shipped by the trader to Turk's Island and St. Thomas. Some idea of the markets may be obtained from the following prices, which, however, must not be taken either as an index of the cost of living or of the wealth of the place. They are many of them exorbitant, and were arranged to suit the finances of the American Government. When a ship as large as the Tennessee arrives in port and sends her boats on shore for supplies, the shop-keeper does not hesitate to make all the money he can: Rice is $3 per barrel, in the husk; coffee, 20 to 25 cents per pound; sweet potatoes, $3 per barrel; oranges, from $1 to $3 per hundred; bananas, 50 cents a bunch (seventy or a hundred to a bunch); codfish, 15 cents per pound; sugar, 15 cents per pound; chocolate, $6 50 per barrel, in the bean; beeswax, 25 cents per pound; honey, $1 per three gallons; salt is brought from Turk's Island; brandy is about $1 50 to $3 50 per bottle.

HOW THE PEOPLE LIVE.

When we landed at Santa Barbara, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a holiday stillness and repose pervaded the whole settlement. The men were all smoking and chatting, sitting on the shady side of their houses. The women appeared to be far more industrious than the men, and the only persons at work. Some of them were looking out of doors beneath a shade made of palm-leaves; others were sewing, others nursing little children, the majority of whom are allowed to run around in bracelets and ear-rings until they are about six years old, when a pair of pantaloons or a long skirt is added to the ornamental portion of their attire. There were women tending store; women washing clothes at the stream; women bringing large bundles of tree branches into the village to feed the horses and cows which were tethered around the houses, but the male portion of the population seemed to be doing very little, except superintending the operations of their female companions. Most of the farmers are, however, in the interior and I have no doubt that they were at work in their little plantations. I have every reason to believe that they will work if the incentives given them. Mr. Burr, to whom I have alluded, says that he had as many as five hundred men employed at one time on his place; but the endless revolutions and unsettled state of society kill everything like industry. In proof that the people will work if they are paid for working my friend Dr. Newcombe, of Cornell, to whom I am indebted for much valuable information, says that he asked a man to get him some shells from caves four or five miles distant, and that next morning he brought him two or three large baskets full, for which he demanded only one dollar and a half. I myself said to a young lad that if he would bring me a pheasant I would pay him for it. Two hours afterward, while strolling through the woods, I met my sportsman with a rifle on his shoulder and a bird in his hand. He was about two miles away from town. I asked him what I should pay him and he said a quarter, which I cheerfully gave as an encouragement to honest labor, although he had not exactly fulfilled his part of the contract, for instead of a pheasant he brought me something like a blackbird. The food of the people is of the simplest description. Bananas and oranges, cocoa-nuts and plaintains, rice, sweet potatoes, &c., are the principal articles of consumption. Bacon, beef and other flesh meat is used, but not to any great extent. I was very much surprised to see no fish, for the bay, I am assured, teems with it; but the pelicans seemed to be the only fishers of the deep in and around Samana.

A SOLDIER AND A FARMER.

Passing by a cottage or house, I nodded to an intelligent-looking colored man at the door, surrounded by two or three little children, and was greeted with "Welcome to Samana, Sir."

"Hallo, you speak English?"

"O, yes, quite a number of us speak English here."

"How do you get along?"

"Very well; we have plenty to eat."

"What do you do?"

"I farm and am a soldier."

This soldier-farmer was a fair specimen of the inhabitants of Samana Peninsula. He appeared to be a little better off in the world than the majority of his neighbors, which I attribute to his superior push and industry. All his children spoke English; also his wife and brothers, two or three in number. His house was comfortable; the inside was painted, and the floor was boarded, and not made of earth, like the greater number of the cabins. It was partitioned off into two or three apartments, all of which were cleanly and tidy. He wore a neat straw hat, with a black ribbon around it, a check shirt and linen pantaloons.

"Where were you born?"

"I was born here, sir, but my parents were Americans."

"Why did they come here?"

"They were sent out from Philadelphia years ago."

Samana, I found, is largely settled by the colony which was sent forty-five years ago from Philadelphia by the Colonization Society. The man Johnson, with whom this conversation took place, was the son of one of those immigrants, which accounts for his superior intelligence and thrift. And the same was true of all who, like him, were descended from the American colored colonists. They have much of the force and spirit of the Yankee, and are in every way superior to the native inhabitants of the island. They look to the United States with the most intense devotion, and are praying for the time when they shall be annexed and form a part of the country of their fathers. With this insight into his history and his descent, I was hardly surprised to find him a strong annexationist.

"You said you were a farmer?"

"Yes."

"Where is your farm?"

I asked this question because he lived on a little eminence about thirty feet above high water mark, with only a few feet of clearing around his home. [illegible] grew in his [illegible] palm trees [illegible] shade around [illegible]. I could not [illegible]

"Oh," said he, "[illegible] away in the country," pointing away behind the richly-forested mountains.

"How large is it?"

"About half an acre and a half."

I smiled at the size of this tropical plantation, whereat Johnson, understanding very evidently the thought that was passing through my mind, added:

"That is all the land a man wants here. I can raise on it all I need."

Here one of his little children, about four years old, came crying around him for a piece of sugar cane, a five-foot long stick of which, like a stout walking cane, he held in his hand. He pulled a huge knife from a sheath, and cut about five inches of it off, and cutting the bark away gave it to the little one, who ran away with it and squatted under the shade.

"The children like to eat it," he said; "it does them no harm whatever."

"But don't you want to raise more than you need?"

"I do, and I sell it and get what I want at the stores; but it is very little. The fact is, it is no use to raise much here, because we may lose it all in a night. Whenever we have got a little ahead a revolution is certain to come, and we are robbed."

"You said you were a soldier?"

"I am a Lieutenant."

"How often do you drill?"

"Every Sunday."

"How many men on this post?"

"Two hundred and sixty."

"Do you get them all together every Sunday?"

"Oh, no; not more than twenty or fifty."

"Have you muskets?"

"Yes."

I found all the soldiers, one of whom I shall presently try to describe, all supplied with excellent American Enfield rifles, but their swords look as if they belonged to the old Spanish hidalgos, rusty, and of the description that find their way to museums and old-iron stores in the United States.

"I have been a soldier fifteen years," said he, "and I have been at least half that time in active service."

"How old are you?"

"Thirty."

"What rent do you pay for your farm?"

"Four dollars a year, but I get it at a low rent because I am a *militaire*."

A DOMINICAN SOLDIER.

The first evening I went on shore my attention was attracted to a wild-looking sort of man walking rapidly to and fro on one side of a small square near the landing place. He wore a long, rude sword at his side, and carried, in a very unmilitary style, a rifle. I gave him, as sailors say, a very "wide berth" at first, because I was not altogether certain that he was not crazy, and I did not care particularly to come within close range of the rusty barrel, which he threw around in an exceedingly reckless way. I asked one of the crowd of loungers, always numerous in the streets of Santa Barbara, who he was, and was, indeed, surprised at the answer—"A soldier on guard." I thought of the uniformed marines on board of the Tennessee, and could not help smiling at the remarkable embodiment of the might and the power of San Domingo, which marched so solemnly before me. This soldier (for, I suppose, I must call him a soldier) wore a shirt, the color of which might be improved by an acquaintance with the gurgling stream close by, and a few days' repose on a bending bow in the adjacent woodland. His pantaloons were of a coarse linen, fastened around his waist by a red handkerchief. There were no shoes to his feet, and his head was warmly wrapped up in another handkerchief, on the top of which was an old felt hat, very brown and not very fashionable. And yet there was a picturesqueness about this citizen-soldier which pleased and delighted me, and as I looked at his sinewy arms and frame, and I thought that within a dozen years he and his brothers had driven from off the very shore where he paraded the haughty cavaliers of Spain, I could not help looking at him with even something more than admiration.

The guard-house or barrack was merely a rude hut covered with palm bark, and appeared to be the headquarters of all the idle boys and men in the settlement. When the soldier tired of walking he sat down on the black boards, unwashed since they were laid down, and chatted with his neighbors. It consisted of one rectangular room about ten feet square, along one side of which was stretched a mahogany set of stocks with accommodations for seven persons. It seemed to be very little used, except by a very fine rooster as a sleeping-perch. The fence around it seemed to be useful for nothing except as a sort of block on which to open cocoa-nuts, the shells of which were plentifully scattered around.

A SCHOOL-HOUSE.

There are two school-houses at Samana. I went into one of them about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The building was a wooden one-story structure, consisting of one large room, with desks arranged around the walls. There was a large black-board on one side and several shelves of school-books, a rostrum for the teacher in the center, the two or three little girls in the corner, away from fifteen or sixteen little black and white boys, ranging in age from five to fourteen years. One little fellow [illegible] tate the [illegible] bold [illegible] of "George town," [illegible] "Plymouth."

The teacher was a bright, intelligent man, about thirty years of age, a native, as he told me, of the city of New York, and the son of Rev. Mr. Judd, until his death a Methodist missionary at St. Thomas and Samana.

"How are you getting along?"

"I have been here about twelve months, sir, and I am doing pretty well."

And then he told me the story of his life. Political troubles had tossed him from one place to another and finally landed him at Santa Barbara.

"I do something else besides teaching," said he. "I am something of a miner and my partner is now away prospecting in the mountains. This country is full of minerals."

"Are you in favor of annexation to the United States?" "I would not remain here a single day unless I expected it. If annexation does not take place there will be a revolution right away. Cabral and his followers are a set of vagabonds who ought to be shot. All they do is to make revolutions and fill their pockets with money. Annexation is the only salvation of the country. I belonged to the Salnave party."

[World Letter.]

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE OFFICIAL REPORT TO BE PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The total area of the Dominican part of the island is 20,000 square miles. The highest peaks are 9,000 feet. The central range falls to the eastward to a chain of hills parallel with Samana Bay. In some places this range, is hardly ten miles wide, in others nearly forty miles, including the greater spurs. Another northern range, from Mansanilla Bay to the end of the Samana peninsula, nowhere reach over ten miles, and peaks 2,000 or 3,000 feet high. Between these a long valley. The central chain consists of an immense core of syenite and syenitic rocks of later date than the metamorphic strata which flank it. It appears in St. Domingo on the Haytien border, about 15 miles south of Mansanilla Bay, and from thence makes all the higher range of central mountains to a point just about due northwest of St. Domingo City; or, in other words, the center of the republic, where its northern boundary suddenly bends south and becomes its eastern—the mass making a tongue eighteen or twenty miles wide, and running a little east of south to a point twenty miles on the coast and nearly north of Bani. This mass of crystaline rocks has pushed up, tilted, folded, and in some places sent complicated net-works of dikes into the overlying strata. These are of all sizes, from 100 feet and upward to a thread, and some of them extend for miles from the present mass. The rock is usually a light gray, moderately fine-grained mixture of the ordinary constituents quartz, feldspar, and hornblende in nearly equal proportions. Rarely a little mica occurs; sometimes loose crystals of hornblende make up nearly the entire mass. No gneiss has been observed, but two or three localities of mica-slate have been observed, and one or two erratic pebbles of quartz and feldspar alone.

Overlying the syenite is a heavy uptilted deposit of conglomerate jasper and magnesian slates, with a little limestone, several thousand feet thick. These are almost invariably metamorphic.

In one locality on Nigua, Mr. Gabb obtained the limestone almost unaltered, and with a few fossils. He procured a little ammonite, a trigonia, a pterocerosia shell, and what may prove to be baculite, thus fixing the secondary and what may prove to be the cretaceous age of the oldest stratified rocks on the island. On the borders of the syenite, these rocks are often cut by veins of auriferous quartz, and elsewhere they contain unimportant deposits of copper, and in one locality iron.

The coal mines reported to exist in Santo Domingo are merely these beds of lignite in the shales of the tertiary rocks which constitute the northern chain.

A SPECIMEN PROCLAMATION.

We sail in an hour or two. I have therefore only time to inclose you a hasty translation of the proclamation issued in the north of Santo Domingo by the friends of Cabral and Luperon. It is, as you will see, truly tremendous, and as classical as Mr. Sumner himself. But I am sorry to say that it was printed in Curacoa, and that I have reason to doubt whether a single copy of it has ever yet reached Santo Domingo. I have found here a number of the partisans of Cabral, who are very busy in organizing a pressure on the Commissioners in Santo Domingo. With them it is really a matter of business. One person alone here has $60,000 invested in the capacity of Cabral to command good terms for himself in any change which may come upon the fortunes of Santo Domingo. Of all this, however, more anon.

I send you also, having no time to translate it, a "bulletin of the revolution," and dated at San Juan de Managua, January 7, 1871. It also was printed at Curacao, and has never been seen at the place whence it purports to be issued.

TO ARMS! DOMINICANS! TO ARMS!

The sword of treason which erst hung over our heads, like the sword of Damocles, now threatens the roots of the tree of our independence.

Ulysses Grant, the unprovoked enemy of our liberties; the accomplice of Baez, that new Aristobulus, who desires power only to plunge himself into crime; Ulysses Grant, the worthy successor of Adams, of Polk, the immoral trumpeter of the Monroe doctrine, now insists on getting possession traitorously of our country—the country of Pina, of Sanchez, of Perez, and of Mella—to convert it into an inheritance for his legion of Yankees, those model Dorians who are coming to impose upon a free people the sad fate which in ancient times overtook the Messenaris and the Lacedæmonians. Although falsehood, bribery and corruption have not yet succeeded in completing the two-thirds vote necessary to realize in the Senate at Washington the liberticide plan; yet the filibusters who are maturing it, associated with a handful of Dominican traitors, congratulate themselves through a venal press, "that the conqueror of Lee will not fail to keep the rude elements of Dominican society aloof from all interference with the material progress of the country."

Know you, sons of August and of February, the meaning of this terrible phrase? It includes a sentence of expropriation and of death against all our people. It announces the sad fate which awaits us if we suffer the flag of the cross to be hauled down and in its stead to be hoisted the flag of the stars and the stripes.

What will it matter to us that after annexation the natural wealth of our land shall cease to be neglected, and its magnificent harbors, bays, and roadsteads to be deserted, if we ourselves, regarded as "rude elements," shall be repelled with blood and fire from partaking in the benefits of this material progress with which Baez and his cut-throats seduce us? What good do the Creek Indians actually reap from the progress of Tennessee, their natal land, from which they were driven by the sanguinary soldiers of the inexorable Jackson? What good the Winnebagoes of far Indiana, driven from their ancient Lares by the violence of the soldiers of Scott? What boots it to the Cherokees that their country is now an emporium of commerce, if the soil where they were born was snatched cruelly from them by the inhuman Pickens? What the Texans, finally, the transformation of their country, when they are suffered to behold it only from afar? Now, what reason have we, Dominicans, to hope for a better fate than the Creeks, the Winnebagoes, the Cherokees and the Texans? Let us undeceive ourselves, Dominicans! Like those primitive inhabitants of North America, we, too, shall be dispossessed by the Yankees of our lands, our rights and our liberties. And *væ victis* when we shall appeal to arms to recover these lost possessions. Thenceforth treated as "rude elements," we shall see ourselves driven with fire and blood from our land, and tormented by remorse at the thought it was we who opened its doors to the foreigner.

But there is still time, sons of August and of February [these are the months of Dominican glory.—W. H. H.] to avoid the evil which so nearly menaces us. Grant is asking power of Congress to send a commission here to treat with the Judas who rules us for the sale of our country for a mess of pottage. Let us take up arms before it be achieved, and forever drive from the throne the vulgar tyrant who oppresses and who sells us!

To arms! Dominicans! to arms! Public opinion is not with the traitors. They are treading on the combustibles which their violence and their cruelties have piled up, and those combustibles will convert the Republic into one immense blaze as soon as Cabral shall fire his first gun at Azua de Compostella. Let us precipitate events! Let us rush forward to revolution! To arms! then, to arms! When the traders of Grant reach our shores, instead of meeting a people of buffoons ready to forge themselves the chains of their slavery, let them be confronted by a people of freemen, resolved to die in defense of the sacred treasure of their independence. To arms! Dominicans! To arms!

In the Cibao, January 1, 1871.

A THOUSAND PATRIOTS.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, February 23, 1871.

REPORTS.

Mr. Alexander—Sinking Fund—A House bill to authorize and empower the sale of the interest owned by the State in turnpikes. Print, and special order for Tuesday next.

Same—A House bill to authorize county courts to purchase stock belonging to the State from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Print, and special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Vallandingham—Resolution—Raising a committee to investigate and report concerning finances of the State. Adopted.

BILL TAKEN UP.

A bill for the benefit of Emma Wade, widow of William M. Wade, deceased. The rejection of this bill was reconsidered, and when put on its passage the result was—yeas, 23; nays, 8, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Prichard moved to reconsider the order to print and make special order for Tuesday the two bills, reported from the Sinking Fund Committee, in regard to the sale of turnpike stock. Adopted, and made special order for to-morrow.

BILL TAKEN UP.

A Senate bill, amended in the House, in regard to the appropriation to the House of Reform. [Appropriates $25,000 in place of $45,000.] Concurred in.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Vallandingham moved to take up the motion to reconsider the vote adopting the resolution from the House fixing the first of March as the day of final adjournment of the General Assembly.

The vote on the same was as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were—Mr. Speaker Holt, Messrs. Burton, Carlisle, Chelf, Chenoweth, Clarke, Cockrill, Conklin, Conner, Cooke, Dorman, Hawes, J. W. Johnson, Lyttle, Perrin, Prichard, Talbott, Vallandingham, Webb, Whitaker and Wrightson—21.

Those who voted in the negative were—Messrs. Boyd, Bradley, Gardner, Wm. Johnson, Payne, Spalding, Standeford, Turner, Tyler and Vories—10.

And the vote was reconsidered, and the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until Tuesday next.

REPORTS.

Mr. Chelf—Education—A bill to amend an act to amend, revise and reduce into one the common school laws of Kentucky, approved March 21, 1870. [This bill fixes compensation for school commissioners at $100, and $2 for each school taught in his district, and one per centum on amount disbursed.]

Mr. Conklin proposed to insert $3 in place of $2, and the [illegible]

Those who voted in the affirmative were—Messrs. Boyd, Bradley, Carlisle, Conklin, Cooke, Gardner, Hawes, Hayden, Wm. Johnson, J. W. Johnson, Lyttle, Spalding, Talbott, Turner, Tyler, and Vallandingham—16.

Those who voted in the negative were—Mr. Speaker (Holt), Messrs. Burton, Chelf, Chenoweth, Clarke, Conner, Dorman, Payne, Perrin, Prichard, Standeford, Webb and Wrightson—13.

Mr. Payne moved to so amend as to make school commissioners elective at the same time with justices of the peace. Withdrawn.

The bill was then put upon its passage, and the result was in the affirmative.

Mr. Talbott—Railroads—A House bill to re-enact the amended charter of the Greensboro and Russellville Railroad Company, approved February 1, 1869. Passed.

Mr. Carlisle—Same—A bill to charter the Woodford Railroad Company. Passed.

Mr. Talbott—Same—A bill to charter the Southern Kentucky Railroad Company. Passed.

Mr. Payne—Same—A bill to amend the charter of the Bowling Green, Hartford and Ohio River Railroad Company. Passed.

Mr. Cooke—Same—A bill to charter the Frankfort, Paris and Big Sandy Railroad Company. Passed.

Mr. J. W. Johnson—Religion and Morals—A House bill in relation to the sale of liquors in Monroe county. Amended and passed.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of Maysfield. Passed.

Same—A House bill to prevent the sale of liquors in Mt. Washington. Passed.

Same—A House bill to prevent the sale of liquors in Woodbury. Passed.

Mr. Spalding—Revised Statutes—A House bill to charter Lodge No. 143, Ancient York Masons. Comes under rule 31, and rejected.

Same—A House bill to charter the Ladies' Benevolent Society, No. 1. Comes under rule 31, and rejected.

Same—A House bill to amend sections 295 and 298 of the civil code. Rejected.

Same—A House bill to amend section 380 of the civil code. Rejected.

Same—A House bill to amend an act for the benefit of James Davis, of Knox county. Passed.

Same—A bill to regulate the running time of the Louisville and Nashville railroad through the limits of Elizabethtown. [Fixes the rate of speed at 8 miles per hour.] Amended so as to include Bowling Green and Franklin, and passed—yeas, 25; nays, 2. Pending which Mr. Cooke had read the following proposed amendment: Add this proviso:

Provided, however, That said railroad company shall have the right to remove their tanks out of the corporate limits of any of said towns in case the president and directors thereof shall elect so to do in preference to complying with the provisions of this act.

Same—A House bill to amend section 286 of the Civil Code of Practice. [Requires sheriffs to record attachments from other counties when levied on real estate, and pays him 50 cents for so recording.] Amended and rejected—yeas, [illegible]; nays, 22.

Same—A bill to amend chapter 103, Revised Statutes, title "Turnpike and Plank Roads." Passed.

Mr. Perrin was added to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Chrisman—Revised Statutes—To permit witnesses to testify in certain cases. [The bill provides that race or color shall be no cause for excluding any witness or testimony offered in any criminal or penal prosecution or civil suit now pending, or hereafter to be instituted, in any of the courts of this State, provided the same is otherwise competent, and the party against whom the witness or evidence is offered consent, of record, that the witness or evidence may be introduced against him.] Placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. Hindman—Corporate Institutions—To amend the charter of the town of Tompkinsville, in Monroe. Passed.

Mr. Duvall—County Courts—To change the time of holding quarterly courts in Ohio county. Passed.

Same—To authorise R. S. Mosely to make a cross-index to the suits of the Ohio county quarterly courts. Passed.

Mr. Hibbs—Propositions and Grievances—To amend the charter of the town of Cromwell, in Ohio county. Passed.

Same—To amend the act regulating the sale and storage of illuminating oils, so far as the same applies to Ohio. Passed.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Glass offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That from and after the 24th inst. the daily session of this House shall begin at 9 o'clock a. m., and end at half-past 1 o'clock p. m., but at 12 o'clock m. there shall be a call for reports of standing committees as under present rule.

LEAVES.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

Mr. Wight—To incorporate the Farmers' Club of Shelby county. Judiciary.

Same—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act to amend the charter of the Shelbyville Railroad Company, and to authorize certain counties to take stock in the same," approved March 11, 1870. Railroads.

Mr. Griffith—To amend the charter of the Owensboro and Russellville Railroad Company. Railroads.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House then took up the bill appropriating $50,000 to the improvement of the navigation of Tradewater river, and the amendment to said bill offered by Mr. Chrisman, appropriating $4,000 for the purpose of cleaning out obstructions from the Little South Fork of Cumberland river from the town of Parmleysville to its mouth.

The amendment offered by Mr. McCreary, appropriating $5,000 to assist in paying for an iron bridge across the Kentucky river, on the Lexington and Richmond turnpike road, was withdrawn.

The question being taken on Mr. Chrisman's amendment, it was adopted—yeas 59, nays 22.

Mr. Griffith moved to amend the bill by appropriating $4,000 to cleaning out Panther creek, in Daviess county.

Mr. Glass moved the previous question. Motion adopted—yeas 38, nays 33.

Mr. Griffith's amendment was then adopted—yeas 44, nays 29.

The vote ordering the previous question was reconsidered.

Mr. Davidson moved to strike out $50,000 and insert $30,000.

Mr. Bowles again moved the previous question. Ordered.

Mr. Hindman moved an adjournment. Rejected—yeas, 5; nays, 69.

Mr. Davidson's amendment was then adopted—yeas, 69; nays, 4.

Mr. Hindman again moved an adjournment. Rejected—yeas, 5; nays, 64.

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time, which was done.

Mr. Simmons moved to reconsider the vote ordering the bill to be read a third time.

Mr. Wolf moved to lay the bill, as amended, on the table. Motion rejected—yeas 29; nays, 42.

And then the House took a recess until three o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 23.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Barron—Propositions and Grievances—To define and locate the county line between Breathitt and Lee counties, near the store house of J. & W. R. Crawford. Passed.

Same—To protect owners of land in Carroll and Gallatin counties from trespasses. Amended so as to apply to the county of Hardin, and passed.

Same—To repeal certain acts in relation to the Louisville and Taylorsville Turnpike Road Company, and to amend the charter of the same. Passed.

Mr. Pettus—Privileges and Elections—Senate bill to amend an act, entitled "An act to amend the 3d section, 3d article, 32d chapter, of the Revised Statutes." Reported a substitute for said bill. Substitute adopted, and bill passed.

The following is the bill as it passed the House, viz:

An act authorizing county courts to alter or establish election precincts and places of voting therein.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the several county courts of this Commonwealth may, within their respective counties, change the lines and boundaries of election precincts, and the place of voting in any precinct, and may create new election precincts out of parts of two or more precincts, or may divide any justice's district or election precinct into two or more election precincts, and establish in each one voting place: Provided, That every precinct so formed or altered shall be entirely within the limits of one justice's district.

Sec. 2. Twenty days before any new precinct shall be formed, or any change be made in one already established, a notice setting forth the change or changes proposed, and the time when application will be made to court therefor, signed by at least ten qualified voters of the precinct concerned, shall be conspicuously posted at the several voting places in all the precincts to be affected by the change. Upon petition of at least ten qualified voters of each precinct interested, with a copy of the above notice, the county court may make any of the above changes, if it shall appear to the court right and proper to do so: Provided, No change whatever shall be made within sixty days next preceding any election, local or general.

Sec. 3. When any new precinct shall have been formed, or any change or alteration have been made in an existing one, as provided above, the sheriff shall advertise the same by written notice, posted at the place of voting in each precinct affected by the change, for two weeks preceding the next election. If, for any good cause, an election can not be held at the house appointed as the place of voting, the judges of the election may, on the morning of the election, adjourn it to the most convenient and practicable place near said appointed place, after having publicly proclaimed the change.

Sec. 4. Within sixty days after the passage of this act the county courts, in their respective counties, shall appoint three competent men to divide and report to court for confirmation any election precinct in which there is more than one place for voting, so that each precinct shall have but one place of voting, and no more.

Sec. 5. That section 3, article 2, chapter 32, Revised Statutes, and an act to change the 3d section, 3d article, 32d chapter, Revised Statutes, approved January 25, 1856, and an act to amend 3d section, 3d article, 32d chapter, Revised Statutes, approved February 16, 1858, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall be in force from its passage.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. Bowen moved to reconsider the vote passing the bill to repeal certain acts relative to the Louisville and Taylorsville Turnpike Road Company, and to amend the charter of the same. Motion adopted, and bill again passed—yeas 36, nays 19.

SENATE BILL.

An act to authorize the Fayette county court to pay out of the county fund the expenses of certain officers incurred in the United States District Court for the District of Kentucky. Passed.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr. Wight—Propositions and Grievances—To mark and define the boundary line between the counties of Muhlenburg and McLean. Passed.

And then the House adjourned.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	5 P. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	5 P. M.
Madison	NAT WILLIAMS	1 P. M.
New Orleans	NICK LONGWORTH	5 P. M.
Nashville	AMERICA	12 M.

ARRIVALS—Feb. 23.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Rose Hite, Hend.
Charmer, Cin.	Silver Moon, Cin.
Alaska, Cin.	C. B. Church, Cin.
Armadillo, N. O.	

DEPARTURES—Feb. 23.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Rose Hite, Hend.
Charmer, Evansville.	Silver Moon, Memphis.
Alaska, N. O.	C. B. Church, Cin.
Armadillo, Cin.	

THE RIVER was stationary yesterday evening, with 9 feet 10 inches depth of water in the canal, 7 feet 10 inches in the pass down the Indian chute and 6 feet 9 inches over the rocks. Yesterday was almost like a summer day. The mercury at 2 p. m. indicated 68 and at 6 p. m 64, with good prospects of rain. Business dull.

The steamer Armadillo, from New Orleans, passed up yesterday without landing.

The Liberty No. 3 and barges will pass down to-day en route from Cincinnati to New Orleans.

The Nat Williams is the packet for Madison to-day, leaving at 12 m.

The steamers [illegible] received 600 tons at Cairo for New Orleans and intermediate points.

The Potomac passed Memphis Tuesday, three and a half days out from New Orleans.

The towboats Viola, Valid and Hawkeye No. 2 are due from St. Louis bound for Cincinnati and Pittsburg.

The steamer C. B. Church, after discharging her Louisville freight at the Portland wharf, ascended the falls and departed for Cincinnati.

Capt. Geo. Evans, of Florence, Ala., an old-time commander of steamboats in these waters, is in the city.

The Glasgow is filling out rapidly and will leave for Little Rock and Fort Smith to-morrow evening positively.

The Tom Rhodes, of the Booth barge line, is receiving largely at the foot of Fourth street, to leave for New Orleans to-morrow.

The Leclaire No. 2, Capt. A. Ballard, is receiving at the city wharf, and will leave for Tennessee river to-morrow evening at 4 o'clock positively.

The Diamond arrived from Pittsburg with 11 boats of coal for W. H. Brown & Co., to be towed to New Orleans by the Wm. Cowan.

The Mary Ann departed for New Orleans yesterday, with 10 boats of coal for Horner, Wood & Co.; Wm. Olds and Bill Cox at the wheel.

A large number of tow-boats will arrive to-day and to-morrow with full tows for the Southern markets, and will leave with dispatch.

The Morning Star, Capt. A. T. Gilmore, is the Henderson packet to-day, leaving the Portland wharf at 5 p. m. sharp.

Messrs. Wood, Ceredo & Williams have sold to Messrs. M. Wise and Alex. Brawley the towboat Liberty No. 3, for $3,000.

The Northwestern blew out a cylinder-head above Cairo, killing Pat. Downey, of Dubuque, a deck-sweeper. She reshipped her freight at Cairo on the City of Quincy.

The Alaska, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, arrived, drawing 9 feet 3 inches. Being too deep for the falls, she went through the canal, en route for New Orleans.

The Silver Moon, from Cincinnati to Memphis, passed down without landing. The calliope-man executed beautifully, on a single string, "The girl I left behind me."

The Charmer, Cincinnati to Evansville, arrived and departed, discharging here 150 barrels coal oil, and received about 15 tons of a miscellaneous freight, and then descended.

The Belle Vernon, from Pittsburg to Nashville, will pass down this morning. She has about 900 tons of Pittsburg manufactures for Louisville consignees.

The Bermuda, of the Red-Collar line, arrived yesterday evening from Evansville, and, after discharging considerable freight here, departed for Cincinnati.

The America, of the regular Nashville line, is the packet to-day for Nashville and all points on the Cumberland river. Moncalm & Co. are her agents.

The Falls City, Capt. John [illegible] in command, with Murray Beway in charge of the office, was due last night, and will leave for Green river at 5 p. m. this day.

The celebrated capstan case, in which Capts. John S. McMillan and Hugh Campbell are plaintiffs, and Capt. John L. Rhodes, defendant, will come up again in May.

The Virginia and John Kilgore left New Orleans for Louisville Tuesday evening, and the Mary Houston Wednesday evening. All three of these fine steamers will arrive here next week and commence loading for a return trip.

J. W. Talbott, of Rising Sun, Indiana, has purchased two flatboats which he will load at Rising Sun with 2,500 bbls of flour from his own mills, for New Orleans and the coast trade. The boats will leave in about two weeks.

Present rates of freight from St. Louis to Memphis rule as follows: Flour per bbl, 40c; pork per bbl, 75c; whisky per bbl, $1 25; corn per 100 lbs, 25c; oats, etc., per 100 lbs, 25c; hay per 100 lbs, 35c; bacon and lard per 100 lbs, 25c.

Henry Clay was the name of the first steamer that had an upper cabin. She was built and owned in Pittsburg. The first stern-wheel boat ever built was called Allegheny. She was sixty feet long, fifteen feet beam, and three feet hold. She was a curiosity then, and would be equally so now.

The regular Louisville and New Orleans side-wheel steamer Nick Longworth, Capt. Lew Kates, will back out from the city wharf this day at 5 p. m. for Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans. She will leave with a big passenger list and a quantity of stock and freight. She is a first-class boat presided over by clever and accommodating gentlemen.

The Cairo Bulletin of the 21st says: "The people of Evansville believe that the Wabash river and lower Ohio belong exclusively to them, and that no person has any right to run a steamboat in those waters except themselves. Their consternation on hearing that an 'outsider' had ventured up the Wabash was as great as that of the steamboatmen of New Orleans when St. Louis 'outsiders' began to ply up Red river, and as they could not sink the Baker, they did the next best thing—reported her sunk. 'The wish was father to the thought.' The Baker has not been in any danger of sinking, and brought a fair trip of produce for reshipment south. She returned to the Wabash last night."

Referring to the United States snagboat fleet at Mound City, the paper of that town says: "A snagboat fleet, five vessels, lies about a hundred yards above this city. They belong to the army, and not the navy. The commandant is an engineer officer of the army. Of officers and men together, there are not a dozen attached to the fleet while it is lying up. The expenses are reduced to the lowest figure possible. The 'flagship' is a dredging-boat, the only one in the squadron, and it renders effective service; it also affords an office for the civil engineers and draughtsmen of the fleet, as well as quarters for the commandant and all who are necessarily attached to the vessel. The repairs that have been made during the past two years upon the boats were all necessary, including improvements in the peculiar machinery used, &c. The 'flagship' is fitted up plainly."

The Paper, of Pittsburg, says: It is a pleasure to us once more to give our readers an account of the magnificent run of coal which left our port yesterday. As the river is on the decline and towboats nearly all gone, there will be very little more go out on the present rise. We give below the names of the tugs and the number of boats, barges and bushels of coal taken:

Names of Boats.	Bushels of coal.
Panther, six boats, four fuel boats	160,000
J. A. Blackmore, four boats, two fuel boats	115,000
William Stone, seven barges	80,000
William Stone, one barge coke	10,000
Samuel Clark, twelve barges	138,000
Samuel Clark, one barge coke	10,000
Veteran No. 2, two boats, five barges	106,000
Dravo, six barges	70,000
Dravo, two flats coke	10,000
Resolute, nine barges	100,000
Resolute, two flats coke	11,500
Grayhound, four barges, 2 model barges	100,000
Samson No. 2, nine boats	180,000
Simpson Horner, seven boats, two barges, two fuel boats	196,000
Lake Erie No. 3, six barges, three boats	140,000
V. F. Wilson, five boats	110,000
Wild Cat, four boats, five barges	150,000
Coal City, ten boats, two fuel boats	240,000
Ella, five boats, one fuel boat	108,000
Veteran, three boats	70,000
Keystone, three barges, two boats, one fuel boat	92,500
Leader, seven barges, three flats nut coal	87,500
Total number bushels coal	2,243,000
Total number bushels coke	35,000

This magnificent fleet of coal moved from our landing yesterday, and, so far as we have been able to learn, there has been but one accident; that was the sinking of a coal boat in tow of the Lake Erie No. 3, at Glasshouse. This boat will not be entirely lost, as the coal will be recovered when the river falls.

For river telegrams, see first or fourth page.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 23.

Money is in active demand, and there seems to be a little disposition to stringency, but gilt-edged paper can find accommodation at 9@12 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—There is not much activity in exchange. The banks are not burdened with an overload of it, but are free sellers at par to 1-10 premium.

GOLD.—There has been a fair demand for gold, and the offerings were above the average. There has been very little fluctuation in the price: it opened at 111⅛, touched 111¼, but closed at 111⅛.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	110⅞	111⅛
Silver halves and quarters	106	
Silver dimes	104	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are strong and show an advance ranging from ⅛ to ⅜ since the 21st.

	Buying. Selling.
Coupons, '81	113⅞@114⅜
" '62	111 @112
" '64	110⅜@111⅛
" '65	110⅜@111⅛
" new '65	109⅞@110⅜
" '67	110⅛@110⅝
" '68	110⅜@111⅛
10-40s	110 @111
Currency 6s	112⅛@112⅜

The following table shows the course of Government bonds for the days stated:

	Mon.	Tues.	Thu.	Ad.	De.
Coupons, '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	113⅞	⅜	
" '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	111	⅜	
" '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	110⅜	⅜	
" '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	110⅜	⅜	
" '65 (new)	110⅛	110⅛	109⅞	⅜	
" '67	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	⅜	
Coupons '68	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	⅜	
10-40 coupons	110⅜	110⅜	110	⅜	
Cy 6s	112⅜	112	112⅛	⅜	

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—There are numerous buyers seeking investments, but the amounts to be invested are generally in small lots.

We report, however, some important transactions in Short Line 8 per cent. bonds, and a fair demand for the 7 per cent. bonds.

Jeffersonville Railroad bonds also are in demand, and there were some transactions made in Nashville and in Short Line R. R. preferred stock at full prices.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	87	263
Bacon, tcs	7	70
Bacon, casks	38	36
Butter, bags	8	14
Barley, sacks	..	..
Bagging, pcs	164	35
Cotton, bales	1524	1136
Cotton Yarns, bdls	45	8
Coffee, bags	125	106
Cheese, bxs	112	158
Candles, bxs	75	60
Cement, bbls	..	350
Corn, sacks	199	241
Cattle, head	17	10
Dried fruit, sacks	62	38
Eggs, bbls & bxs	90	107
Flour, bbls	428	839
Feathers, sacks	6	28
Hides, bdls	175	60
Hogs, head	7	..
Hay, bales	241	177
Horses, head	11	..
Iron, pig, tons	..	..
Lard, tcs	25	240
Lard, kegs	19	8
Malt, sacks	..	..
Mules, head	..	..
Molasses, bbls	..	212
Mackerel, pkgs	..	10
Nails, kegs	320	306
Offal, sks	25	446
Oil, bbls	273	127
Oats, bags	334	25
Pork, bbls	..	3
Pork, pieces	243	..
Potatoes, bbls	314	353
Rye, sacks	38	..
Sugar, hhds	32	78
Sugar, bxs	22	46
Seeds, bags	360	46
Tobacco, hhds	315	110
Tobacco, boxes	345	207
Whisky, bbls	242	185
Wheat, sks	368	..
Wool, bags	..	29

The Markets.

APPLES—The market rules firm, with a good demand and prime to choice Northern apples command $5 to $7 per bbl.

BUTTER—Dealers report a good demand for country butter, and receipts of prime and choice lots meet with quick sale at 20 to 25c per lb. Inferior qualities are nominal. Western reserve butter is in fair request at 20 to 25c per lb.

BEANS—Are in good request, and sales of common qualities of white are made at $1 50@1 75 per bushel, and navy at $1 75@2 25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Is steady, with a fair inquiry, and sales are made at prices ranging at $80@90 per ton.

BAGS—We have no change to note in the prices of the various descriptions of grain bags. Seamless cotton range from 30 to 35c for 2, 2½ and 3-bushel bags. Burlaps from 17 to 24c for 2, 4 and 5-bushel. Gunnies are quiet at 20 to 22c for original packages and rescwed.

BAGGING—The market is unchanged and quiet. We quote in jobbing lots at 23½ to 24c for hemp and flax. Manufacturers and agents quote at [illegible].

BEESWAX—Is quiet and steady at 30@32c per lb on arrival.

COTTON YARNS—Prices rule steady, but the demand is light. We quote No. 500 at 13@14½c, No. 600 at 11@12c, No. 700 at 9@10c, and pound yarns at 20@22c.

COTTON—The market was wanting to-day in animation, and very little was doing. Advices from New York and Liverpool are depressing, and the market closed weak, though not quotably lower. We quote:

Middling	13¾@
Low middling	13 @
Good ordinary	12½@
Ordinary	11 @

CANDLES—Prices are unchanged and a fair demand is reported by manufacturers and dealers. We note a sale of 150 boxes 12-oz star at 12c. We quote full-weight star candles at 16@17c, 12-oz at 12@13c, and 11-oz at 11@12c; tallow candles at 12@13c.

CHEESE—The market rules steady with a good demand. We quote New York factory at 15½@16½c, Ohio factory at 15@16c per lb, English dairy at 15@16c, Tom Thumb at 22@24c, pine-apple at 20@22c, nutmeg at 18@20c, and fancy English dairy at 16@16½c.

COFFEE—There is an active trade in Rio coffee and prices rule firm under advices from Eastern markets. We quote fair to prime Rio at from 17 to 20c, and fancy grades at 21@22c per lb. Laguayra is steady at 20@21c and Java ranges from 24 to 26c.

CEMENT—Is in good demand at $1 75@3 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—A good demand for peaches is reported, and receipts meet with ready sale. We quote halves at 10@12c; quarters 7@8c, and apples at 3½@4c per pound.

EGGS—Are in demand, and the market is well supplied. We quote at 18@20c per dozen, shippers' count and recounted.

FLAXSEED—Is quiet at $1 70 per bush for prime lots.

FEATHERS—Are in good demand, and good to prime lots command 68@70c per pound, preference being given to cotton sack packages.

FLOUR—The market rules firm, with a good local and shipping demand, and sales to-day include 1,000 barrels assorted grades within the range of the following quotations:

Fine	$4 75@5 00
Superfine	5 00@5 25
Extra	5 50@5 75
Extra family	5 75@6 00
A No. 1	6 75@7 00
Fancy	7 50@8 00
Rye flour	5 75@6 00

FURS AND PELTRIES—Are in fair demand, and coon and mink skins are firm. We quote:

Prime Raccoon Skins		35@50c
" Mink "		$1 50@2 50
" Opossum "		5c
" Gray Fox "		20c
" Wild Cat "		25c
" Otter "		$3 50@4 50
" Beaver "		50c@$1
" Muskrat "		5c
Deer, "	per lb	15@25c
Sheep, "	wool on	40@90c

GINSENG—Is in demand, and good to prime lots command 70@73c per lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is firm and receipts, which are below the requirement of local mills, meet with quick sale and dealers are paying on arrival at $1 10@1 25 for Mediterranean amber and hill wheat, and $1 20 to 1 30 for white wheat.

CORN—Is in fair demand, with light stocks. Ear corn is selling from store at 60@63c per bu, and shelled commands 68@70c, sacks included. We note sales of 3,600 bushels to distillers up Kentucky river on private terms.

OATS—Are steady and in fair demand, and we note sales of 500 bushels in bulk at 57@60c.

RYE—Is firm at 90c per bush on arrival, and $1 from store.

BARLEY—The demand for the various grades is light, and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote No. 1 fall at $1, and No. 2 at 75@90c on arrival, and $1 00@1 10 for No. 1 from store, and 90c@$1 for No. 2. spring is held at 75c on arrival, and 90c@$1 from store.

MALT—Is steady, with a fair demand. We quote fall malt No. 1 at $1 20@1 25. No. 1 at 95c and spring at 90c@$1 05. Rye malt at $1 10@1 15, and corn malt at $1 per bushel.

HAY—Is in fair local and shipping demand and sales to-day include 64 bales at $20 per ton. Prime to choice timothy commands $17 50 to $18 50 on the wharf and $19 50 to $20 50 from store and delivered on cars.

HIDES—Receipts meet with ready sale. We quote dry flint at 18@19c; dry salted at 16@17c, and green salted at 9@9½c per lb.

HOMINY—Is steady and we quote at $4 25@4 50 per bbl; grits are steady at $5 25@5 50 per bbl.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market is quiet. We quote Virginia brands at 63c to $1 15; Kentucky brands at 63@75c; Missouri brands at 65@70c per lb.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—A fair inquiry for New Orleans molasses is reported and we quote at 65@75c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups have a wide range. Prime to choice grades sell at 80c to $1 15 per gal.

NAILS—The market is firm at $4 15@4 50 per keg for 10d and 40d.

ONIONS—Are steady and in fair demand at $3 75@4 00 per barrel, packed.

OILS—Are unchanged. We quote linseed at 95c@$1 00 per gallon; lard oil—Nos. 1 and 2 at 90c to $1 15; coal oil at 27@30c per gallon.

OFFAL—Is in fair demand, and dealers are selling bran at $18@19 per ton.

POTATOES—Are in demand and firm; sales are made at $3 75@4 25 per barrel for peachblows and russets in shipping order. We note a sale of 150 barrels peachblows at $3 75.

PEANUTS—Are steady, with a light demand at 5½@6c per lb.

POULTRY—Prices are unchanged. We quote live chickens $2 50@4 50 per dozen; dressed, $4 to 4 50. Turkeys are held at 16@17c per pound on arrival.

PROVISIONS—A [illegible] firmer tone prevailed in the provision market to-day but the demand was moderately active. Mess pork is held at $22@22 50 with sales of 70 bbls on orders at $22 25. Rump pork is held at $18@18 per bbl; a fair inquiry for bacon was reported and sales include 165 casks shoulders at 9½@9¾c. 35 casks clear rib sides at 11½@12c, and 10 casks clear sides at 12@12½c. Hams are steady at 16@16½c for sugar-cured canvased, and plain dry salted are held at 14@14½c and we note sale 65 casks at 13@13½c for sugar-cured canvased. Bulk meats were steady with sales of 10 casks shoulders at 8½c, 53 casks clear rib sides at 11c and clear sides are held at 11½@11¾c. Lard is steady and prime leaf is held at 17½@18c with sales 12 tierces at 18c; keg lard is held at 18@18½c.

SUGARS—The market for Louisiana sugars rules firm, with a good demand, and sales are made in round lots to jobbers at 9½ to 11½c for the various grades, and in jobbing lots, hhds and bbls at 10¼ to 12½c. Demerara sugars are steady at 12½ to 13¼c. Refined sugars are in ample supply. We quote hard standard at 15@15¼c, A's at 14½@14¾c, B's at 14@14¼c, extra C's at 14@14¼c, circle C's at 13½@13¾c.

SOAP—We quote German No. 1 at 8@8½c, No. 2 at 7@7½c, and rosin at 5½@6c. Yellow erasive soap at 10c and Russian at 8c per lb.

SEEDS—Are in good demand and firm. We note a sale of 200 bags clover within the range of quotations. We quote clover at $6 90@7; timothy seed at $4 40@4 50 per bu. Seed potatoes are in fair request, and we quote at $4 to $5 50 per bbl for the various varieties. Seed oats are firm, and in demand at 65@$1 25 as to quality.

SHEETING—Prices are unchanged. We quote at 11½@12c for standard brands.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Are steady, and we quote allow at 8@8½c, and grease at 6½@7½c.

STARCH—Is steady, with a fair demand at 5@6c per lb for the various grades.

WHISKY—Highwines are a shade lower to-day and we note a sale of 15 barrels at 86c, tax paid.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market to-day, though the offerings were below those of yesterday, exhibited no declining tendencies; on the contrary, sales of the various grades brought, with few exceptions, full prices. It can hardly be expected that receipts will continue as large as have characterised the market for the past ten days, though no special falling off is anticipated. The demand for fine tobacco is active, and dealers are willing to pay high figures, and the probabilities favor satisfactory quotations during the entire season. The sales to-day reached 288 hhds, and the following is a detailed account of grades and prices:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 84 hhds: 5 hhds Ballard county leaf at $25, 10, 9 35, 7 50, 6 90; 7 hhds Henderson county leaf at $12 75, 13, 11 75, 10, 9, 8 20, 7 50; 3 hhds Henderson county trash and lugs at from $6 30 to 6 70; 4 hhds Hart county leaf at [illegible]; [illegible] hhds Franklin county leaf at [illegible]; [illegible] hhds Franklin county lugs at $7, [illegible]; [illegible] hhds Washington county leaf at [illegible]; [illegible] hhds Washington county lugs at from [illegible]; [illegible] hhds Trimble county lugs at from [illegible]; [illegible] and lugs at $6 70, [illegible]; 1 hhd Spencer county, Indiana, common leaf at $6 30; 2 hhds Madison county leaf at $8 30, [illegible]; 1 hhd Cumberland county leaf at $7 50, 6 70; 1 hhd Cumberland county lugs at $6; 1 hhd Simpson county leaf at [illegible]; 3 hhds Metcalfe county leaf and lugs at $6 90, 5 70; 2 hhds Meade county leaf and lugs at $6 20, 5 50; 4 hhds Daviess county trash at $5 40, 5 35, 5 25, 5 65; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf at $7 90; 3 hhds Christian county leaf at $8 70, 8, 7 40; 1 hhd Christian county lugs at $6 50.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 61 hhds: 1 hhd bright wrapper, Montgomery county, Tennessee, grown by W. H. Rudolph, $25 50; [illegible] hhds lugs and trash, Indiana, $5 00, 5 00, 5 45, 5 10, 5 75, 5 00, 5 30, 5 25, 5 00, 5 25, 5 00, [illegible]; [illegible] hhds Indiana common leaf, [illegible]; [illegible] hhds Breckinridge county, [illegible]; 1 hhd leaf, Henry county, Tenn., $[illegible]; [illegible] hhds lugs, Henry county, Tenn., $5 45, 5 60, 5 35; 1 hhd leaf, Hardin county, $5 70, 5 45; 3 hhds lugs, Cumberland county, $5 50, 5 50; 2 hhds leaf, Metcalfe county, $8 30, 7 60; 2 hhds leaf, Graves county, $10 00, 7 00; 9 hhds lugs and trash, Union county, $7 50, 7 50, 7 20, 6 00, 6 00, 5 45, 5 00, 5 10, 4 90, 4 90; 1 hhd leaf, Daviess county, $[illegible]; [illegible] hhds trash, Daviess county, 5 00, 5 40, 5 60, 5 00, 5 50; 3 hhds leaf, McLean county, $7 00, 6 70, 6 50.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 48 hhds: 10 hhds Henry county leaf and lugs at $16 50, 14 25, 12, 11 75, 10, 12, 11, 7 60, 9 50, 9 60; 11 hhds Trimble county leaf and lugs at [illegible]; [illegible] hhds Franklin county leaf and lugs at [illegible]; [illegible] Hart county leaf and lugs at [illegible]; 7 hhds Barren county leaf at 7 40, 6 10, 5 40, 7 80, 7 20, 6 50, 5 20; 6 hhds Warren county leaf and lugs at 8 20, 7 90, 6 75, 5 80, 5 60, 5 30; 2 hhds Daviess county leaf and lugs at 6 30, 5 80; 1 hhd Sumner county, Tenn., common leaf at 6 40.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 45 hhds: 1 hhd Henry county leaf at $12 25; 3 hhds Green county leaf at $14, 10, 8 00, 7 50, 7 10, 7 40, 7 30; [illegible] hhds Green county lugs at $5 80, 5 75, 5 50, 5 60, and 5 95; 6 hhds Logan county leaf at $8 30, 7 20, 7 10, 7 30, 7 00, and 7 00; 6 hhds Logan county lugs at $6 00, 5 75, 6 40, 5 80, 6 20, 5 90; 4 hhds Grayson county leaf at $8 00, 7 60, 6 10, and 5 30; 3 hhds Grayson county lugs at $7 10, 7 00, 6 70; 6 hhds Hart county lugs at $5 30, 6 20, 5 20, 5 00, 6 90, 5 60; 1 hhd Hart county common leaf at $7 40.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 30 hhds: 1 hhd Hart county leaf at $11 50; 3 hhds Breckinridge county low leaf at $7 60, 7 40, 7 45, 7 50, 7 75; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at $5 75; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf at $10 75; 5 hhds Hart county low leaf at $[illegible]; [illegible] hhds Hart county lugs at $[illegible]; [illegible] hhds Henry county trash at $[illegible]; [illegible] hhds Henry county low leaf at [illegible]; [illegible] hhds Tennessee low leaf at [illegible]; [illegible] hhds lugs at [illegible]; 1 hhd Taylor county low leaf at $7 00; 1 hhd Taylor county lugs at $5 60.

The NINTH STREET HOUSE sold 19 hhds: 3 hhds old leaf at $8 70 to $9 7; 7 hhds Hancock county new leaf at 6 30 to 5 20; 4 hhds Carroll county new lugs at 5 50 to 5 25; 4 hhds Carroll county new leaf at 7 00 to 14 10.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1871.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

FRANK BALDWIN, of New Albany, Indiana, was arrested yesterday as a vagrant.

THE Excelsior dancing club gave a hop this evening at the residence of Mrs. Lock, No. 5 East Walnut street.

JOHN LEE, for illicit distilling, on trial before the United States Court, was last night lodged in jail for safe keeping.

THE alumni of the Louisville Law School will meet at three o'clock this afternoon at the law rooms in Court Place.

KATE NELLIGAN escaped from the work-house yesterday evening, and she is now a lost sheep much sought after by the officers of that institution.

FOR the fiscal year ending October 10, 1870, Commonwealth's Attorney Fox has, out the state, collected $617 87; and Judge Fox has $4,215 45. Total, $4,833 32.

MAT. BRADON, an Irish boy living in California, fell from a fence yesterday evening and broke his arm just above, and also his collar bone. The fractures are very serious.

JOE HALL, colored, who has been in jail here under indictment of the Circuit Court grand jury, yesterday gave bail and was released. His case has been remanded to the U. S. Court.

THE city was very successful as a litigant yesterday in the U. S. Circuit Court. In four cases she resisted the claims of landowners against plaintiffs, thus causing a dismission of the cases at their costs.

JIMMIE BRANNIN, whose parents reside on Gray street, between Jackson and Preston, was reported to the police last evening lost, as he strayed away from home before night and has not since been heard of.

JUDGE COWLIN, Grayson county; Judge H. F. Turner, Henderson county; Malcom Yeaman, Henderson county; A. S. Lewis, Greensburg, and Col. Esh, Ward, Lexington, Ky., were at the Louisville Hotel yesterday.

THE curved track being laid from Market street to Thirteenth, for the Portland and Market-street cars, will greatly facilitate travel by that route, thus obviating the necessity of the turn-table at that place. It is nearly completed.

WALKER LYNN, who was arrested by Lieutenant Stenborn, on Wednesday morning, came before the city court yesterday morning, and his preliminary and larceny on the premises of John Rapper. The case was continued until to-day, the defendant under bond of $200.

CHARLES ROGERS, a colored man, who lived on Eleventh street, between Walnut and Gravson, and works on the tin-boats at the wharf in this city, while coming from one boat to another yesterday, made a misstep and was drowned before assistance could reach him.

SIX county hams, six keys (one a small trunk-key) and an iron hammer were found in a box-car on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railway, west of round-house, by officer Donnegar, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The articles await an owner at the City-street station.

TWO fire alarms sounded last night, about 8 o'clock, in close succession; but, though the engines responded promptly, the fires proved to be insignificant. The first was from box 21, on Third street, between Main and the river; the second from box 71, on Portland avenue and Bridge street.

THE following gentlemen stopped at the Galt House yesterday: Hon. John Young Brown and Samuel B. Tinsley, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Gen. and Mrs. Clarke, Evansville; Samuel B. Thomas, Elizabethtown; Col. Howard Todd, Owen county; Hon. W. McKee Fox, of the Senate; and Col. and Mrs. Hancock.

WE saw a puppy on Jefferson street at a late hour last night, nothing up a lamp-post, who had evidently been twenty hours in his round of survey. He wanted (sic) to know, stranger, (sic) if you weren't (sic) Birkington's wash (sic) day, and if it wasn't Birkington's wash (sic) day whose wash day was it?

A CANDIDATE for a teacher's certificate at the School Board's examination yesterday, gazed fearfully at the arithmetical problems presented, sighed, ciphered for a minute or so, gazed again, shed a tear of vexation, and then turned off to have a book pulled as a far more endurable exercise.

A BOY of the name of Hamilton, who works at the job printing office of Terrell & Hays, on Fourth street, between Main and Market, was cleaning one of the presses yesterday evening with benzine, when it caught fire from the gas-light and burned his clothing almost entirely off before it was extinguished. His shoulder was badly burned.

ED. HAMMOND, robbing John Grady of $18, arrested by Haffner and Stallings; S. M. Clarke, obtaining $300 worth of clothing from R. E. Berwin, by false pretenses, arrested by Rigdon and Gallagher; J. P. Robb, carrying concealed deadly weapons; A. W. Ford, same offense, arrested by Stratton and Barnhardt, were in station-house No. 2 last night.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL'S report of the suicide of Christopher Straub stated that probably the only cause for the act was to be found in the fear, so common to old men in reduced circumstances, that he would become a charge upon his children. We understand that, if such was his feeling, there was no good ground for it, his children being able and entirely willing to take care of him.

At a meeting of Zoar church, called for the purpose and held at said church, corner of Fifteenth and Jefferson, yesterday evening, it was unanimously resolved to revive the Scotch Benevolent Society, for many years existing in the city, under the old constitution, which a committee was appointed to revise and present to an adjourned meeting on the 3d of March next, the hour and place of meeting to be duly and visibly advertised by a committee appointed to select a more central place for the holding of the same and for the quarterly meetings of the society.

AMUSEMENTS.

Nilsson.

As will be seen Mr. Strakosch announces in this morning's issue a farewell concert by M'lle Nilsson and the concert company, at Weisiger Hall, a week from next Saturday evening, March fourth.

Opera House.

As Amindab Sleek last night Mr. Frank Drew was exceedingly funny and the part well sustained throughout. For afterpiece the farce of the Omnibus was produced, Mr. Drew appearing as Pat Rooney, and making as pleasant a specimen of the character as of his other Irish parts. To-night will be produced Boucicault's drama of the "Long-ed Actress," with Mr. Drew as Grimaldi, to conclude with "Eating Mad." With Mr. Drew as Augustus Tactic, a series of imitations being introduced.

Weisiger Hall.

A large house was in attendance last night for the next but last appearance of the Sargent Vaudeville Company. This troupe is certainly a very excellent one indeed, one of the best variety companies that have been formed in this country this year, and in each feature is an eminent success. An entire change of programme was offered last evening, which Mr. Wyman, who in his quiet way has won very much upon acquaintance, introduced with great effect as anecdote of his own, burlesquing operatic music. The company is well worth support, and for this evening, positively the last exhibition in this city, a crowded house may be expected.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

Suits Instituted against the City.

The opinion of Judge Ballard in the cases of certain colored persons against the city of Louisville for school money paid to their masters was delivered in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, and treats of several interesting legal points connected with the civil status of Kentucky slaves during the army during the late war. A pressure upon our columns of other matter more generally interesting compels us to defer the publication of this decision.

The Legislature of Kentucky, during the year, passed an act for the benefit of Louisville, authorizing the city to collect a bounty of $200 for each recruit furnished by her to the Union States army, and by this act she filled her quota by substitutes, generally from the negro population. On many of the contracts thus made by the city with these recruits suits have been instituted in the United States Court here. Four were brought in 1869 for $300 each, and many more were instituted in 1870. Four of these have come up yesterday, Fountain T. Fox, Jr., appearing for the city, and pleading the statute of limitations successfully. There will be sufficient to test cases, but none instituted during the year 1870, and since, can be maintained.

Mr. Fox, by the manner in which he litigated these cases, has saved the city an enormous sum—something near $300,000, as there were about a thousand bounty men raised by each suit, each for $300. If his plea had not availed in these cases, hundreds more represented by Gen. Marshall and W. O. Watts.

A VICTIMIZING VICTIM.

Arrest of S. M. Clarke for False Pretenses.

Detective Bligh yesterday afternoon arre ted a gentleman at the Louisville Hotel, S. M. Clarke, who has been going it on his good looks in this credulous city for nearly two weeks. As a pretended victim of the steamer W. R. Arthur disaster, he won confidence and generosity of several Samaritans who assisted him very liberally.

Under these pretenses he secured a suit of clothes on a credit, professing to have money in the bank; and tried to purchase a watch from Messrs. Barnes & Co., and laid by a fine beaver at the hat store of Hastings & Courtney, beside making other purchases on promises to pay, the most extensive being a patent-right for some Northern State window-fastening for $350. Not coming up with the money, however, this bargain was not consummated.

Officer Bligh, being notified of his proceedings, took him in custody, and he will doubtless answer for the Price of them before the Judge of the City Court this morning.

Shooting Affair.

A shooting affair occurred in the bar-room of the United States Hotel last evening, which is variously attributed to accident and design. It appears that Wm. McCullough came into the barroom and called for a lemonade. Jacob Sommer, the bar-keeper, was engaged in its preparation, when, hearing the click of a pistol, he looked up, and found the weapon in the hands of McCullough. He struck the pistol with his arm, when it exploded, shattering the large mirror at the rear of the bar, the ball passing over or near his head. It is said that some six weeks ago McCullough was arrested for disorderly conduct in this same bar-room, and it is also said that he was intoxicated last night, and was merely displaying the weapon, when it went off by accident. McCullough was afterwards arrested.

THE STEAMER KATIE.

Louisville Launches the Paragon of the Western River Fleet.

SPEED AND SPLENDOR.

We devote considerable space this morning to a description of the sensational Katie, now lying at the Portland wharf. She is now receiving her outfit—the ornamental and artistic are giving the finishing touches, and she will leave on Sunday at 5 p. m. for New Orleans, after which she will enter upon the

NEW ORLEANS AND VICKSBURG

trade, for which she has been built, and is specially designed. In writing about this really superb specimen of steamboat architecture we shall not indulge in high-flown phrase, nor yet in those sensory superlatives which are supposed to please children. The "Katie" is not a "Maid of the Mist," or a "Naiad Queen," a fairy of any kind, nor is she built for deities. She is not a toy, nor a trinket; on the contrary, she is a substantial steamboat, built of oak and iron—representatives of strength and durability. She is designed to play a conspicuous part in the commerce and travel between New Orleans and Vicksburg, and these important considerations have been kept as conspicuous prominence, from the time her keel was laid by D. S. Barnard, Esq., to the latest touch of the painter's brush. The Katie is a

LOUISVILLE-BUILT BOAT,

and as such she goes forth to the world. Mechanic, business men, and shippers, who will place in her hold and upon her guards the rich cargoes she is expected to float to and from her destined ports, will inquire with interest how the sturdy qualities of the materials of which she is constructed, and these inquiries will also be pressed by Government inspectors. In these investigations the owners and builders not only have nothing to lose or to fear, but everything to gain. The more searching the inspection the better for all concerned, and we but echo the wish and anxiety of every merchants and constructor who has furnished material or driven a bolt in building the Katie, that those who may pass judgment upon materials and workmanship make their investigations as thorough as possible. In this matter Louisville takes a deep interest, and feels also a just pride in the fact that, for perfection and grace of model, for great speed, tasteful adornment, and luxurious comforts, Louisville-built boats hold the first rank, and have never been surpassed. That the Katie will fully maintain this well-earned reputation of Louisville mechanics, only a superficial survey of her various departments is necessary to convince the most

SCEPTICAL CRITIC.

Her outer covering more than the beauty and originality of her owners and builders, while she triumphantly vindicates these traits of character so necessary to achieve success in every department of business, she cannot fail to be regarded as a most interesting specimen of the march of mechanical skill, demonstrating to every one, at all capable of appreciating the useful and the beautiful, that Louisville mechanics may proudly challenge a comparison of their handiwork with that of any city in the country, East or West.

Nor is this all, the Katie represents not only the life-rafty of Western steamboat owners, and that their bank accounts are equal to any emergency, but that the people who trade upon Western steamers are highly appreciative of elegance, taste, comfort and luxury—these more so as they contribute to the safety and speed of the steamer. In walking about her, from stem to stern, from kelson to pilot-house, it would be difficult to point out a defect. The attention that has been paid to what some people would call small matters is conspicuous on every hand—beauty, art and order rules supreme. Nothing is overdone; all is well done, and, that this may appear more fully to our readers, we shall devote particular attention in this notice to her various departments. We commence with her

HULL.

This is 292 feet, its extreme length, with 44 feet beam and 9 feet 10 inches hold. It was built by the well-known and justly celebrated builder D. D. Barmore, and fully maintains his well-earned reputation, and is calculated to give him still greater celebrity. Those who are competent to pass judgment, pronounce the model of the hull just right. It is combining safety, speed and beauty, and that it is the model for speed the Katie gave evidence on her trial trip on Wednesday. It is most substantially built—in this respect nothing is wanting; every detail has passed the most scrutinizing inspection, and every bolt and spike is driven home, giving assurances that the Katie will re pond, so far as strength is concerned, to the highest demands that any trip may be made upon her carrying capacity. In every particular her hull compares favorably with the best that has been produced by Louisville boat-builders, and those who have inspected it pronounce it A No. 1.

Such a steamer as the Katie demands appropriate application at its various departments, and nowhere has this deliberation sought for more assiduously than in all that pertains to the

MACHINERY.

It will not do to have perfection everywhere else and defects here. Perfection in the hull, beauty of model, capacity for speed, as well as all other essentials, are thrown away if the machinery is defective. All of the external adornments are but so many fatal allurements if proper attention has not been paid to the machinery department. In this regard, however, the Katie invites the closest inspection. Her machinery was built at the well-known Washington Foundry, and under the inspection of John H. Davis, Esq., its proprietor, who designed it. No engine-builder in the West has a more firmly-established reputation, and none turns out work better calculated to maintain the reputation of Louisville mechanics. The machinery of the Katie consists of two main engines, one doctor or supply engine, one donkey or fire-engine, and two cesspan engines. They are all beautiful specimens of mechanical skill, and have attracted the attention and elicited the praise of hundreds who have visited the Katie for the purpose of inspecting her working-gear. The main cylinders have ten feet stroke, thirty-eight inches bore, and are estimated at 3,848 horse power. The shafts and cranks have journals eleven inches in diameter, and weigh 38,600 pounds. The power to drive these various engines is to be generated in boilers built by

JACK FRARCE,

as well known practically as any boiler builder west of the Alleghenies. The work turned out at his establishment never fails to give satisfaction, and this fact is fully appreciated by a number of boilers. The

BOILERS

of the Katie, nine in number, are each 32 feet long, 40 inches in diameter and double flued, and are made of the best Tennessee charcoal blown iron; they are guaranteed by the workmanship, and may be trusted to the fullest extent that the best material and the best workmanship will bear.

The doctor boiler, 12 feet long and 36 inches in diameter, has 36-inch steam drums, very large for a boiler of its size